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SALZBURG



THE PEARL

OF THE AUSTRIAN ALPS



AUSTRIAN ALPS



TOWN AND
PROVINCE

OF

SALZBURG



EDITED BY THE LANDES-
VERBAND FÜR FREMDEN-
VERKEHR IN SALZBURG.

□ □ Photos by Würthle & Son □ □
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Hints to Travellers.

[RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.] A list is here given of the shortest routes to Salzburg. (See map at the end of the book):

From:	Hours:	From:	Hours:
Amsterdam	20	London	
Berlin	16	via Ostend	29
Bern	16	“ Folkestone-Paris	29
Bremen	18	“ Flushing-Cologne	31
Brussels	18	Lyons	24
Budapest	10	Marienburg	8½
Carlsbad	10	Marseilles	31
Cologne	14	Milan	16
Dresden	12	Munich	3
Florence	20	Nice	26
Frankfurt o. M.	10	Ostend	20
Franzensbad	9½	Paris (Express)	17
Geneva	20	Rome	26
Genoa	19	Stuttgart	8
Hamburg	18	Trieste	14
Hanover	15	Venice	15
Innsbruck	5	Vienna	6
Lucerne	13	Zurich	12

The cost of the railway journey is considerably lessened by the use of the **circular tickets** issued by the Continental Railway Administration. The traveller may choose his own route, the only condition being that he must return to the station at which the journey begins, hence, *circular ticket*. The holder of such a ticket may use all trains given in the Time-Tables. (Trains de luxe must be paid extra.) If ordered a day beforehand, the tickets can be had at all travelling bureaux and at all larger railway stations; they are available for distances of 400 miles for 45 days, 1,300 miles 60 days, 2,000 miles 90 days.

For a longer stay in the *province of Salzburg* and the *Salzkammergut* the “**Generalabonnement**” **Tickets of the Austrian State Railways, Group I A., “Salzkammergut”**, can be most warmly recommended on account of their cheapness. They are issued from May 1st to September 30th. Price of one ticket available 15 days, I. Class K 55., II. Class K 38., III. Class K 22.; available 30 days, I. Class K 82., II. Class K 55., III. Class K 33. These tickets may be used at will throughout Salzburg and the Salzkammergut and are issued at the Information Bureaus and Booking Offices of the Austrian State Railways in *Salzburg, Innsbruck* and *Vienna*.

[BAGGAGE.] Only such handbags as can conveniently be taken into the compartment without being a hindrance to fellow-passengers are allowed free. All other luggage must be booked and paid for as passengers luggage, for which receipts are given. Porters must be paid extra.

[CUSTOMS HOUSE REGULATIONS.] The examination of registered luggage takes place at the station of Salzburg in the presence of the traveller. Luggage booked in advance is kept till his arrival. The examination usually causes little inconvenience to the travellers, only it is advisable to *declare voluntarily* articles liable to duty. Photographic apparatus and all articles for the personal use of travellers are allowed duty free. All articles of Monopoly, especially **Cigars, Cigarettes, and Tobacco**, are highly taxed. For their own use, travellers may import duty free 10 cigars, or 25 cigarettes, or 35 grammes

HINTS TO TRAVELLERS.

of tobacco. The Austrian State is one of the largest importers of real Havana cigars and fine tobaccos, the cigars and cigarettes made in the State factory are of a good and reliable quality; it is therefore not worth while to pay the heavy duty on these articles (£ 1.6.0 per Kilo).

Cartridges and Guns. — *Guns* for personal use are only allowed duty free when the owner possesses an Austrian Pass for firearms. 200 *cartridges* are allowed only to those possessing an Austrian shooting licence, or if the owner can produce his card of membership of a wellknown foreign hunting society.

Playing Cards. — All cards not stamped by the Austrian Government are liable to a heavy fine.

[MONEY.] The monetary unit of 1 **Krone** (*K*) = 100 Heller (*h*) equals 10d. Copper: 1 Heller, 2 Heller; Nickel: 10 Heller, 20 Heller; Silver: 1 Krone, 2 Kronen, 5 Kronen; Gold: 10 Kronen, 20 Kronen. Notes of 10, 20, 50, 100 and 1000 Kronen are issued by the Austro-Hungarian Bank and are at par with gold. Exchange £ 1. = *K* 23.80 to 24.05. 1 Dollar = *K* 4.80 to 4.95.

It is not necessary for travellers to provide themselves with Austrian money, as the banks in Salzburg change foreign money, cheques, and letters of credit on fair terms.

[LANGUAGE.] The language of the country is German. English and French is spoken in all large hotels and shops.

[ACCOMMODATION.] First class hotels, many of which enjoy a world-wide reputation, and well conducted inns — some suited to the most modest means — are numerous. Most establishments give "Pension" for a stay of at least five days. It is not the custom of the country to dine Table d'hôte. Meals are generally served either à la carte or by Menus at fixed prices.

Furnished Villas and private apartments are to be had for longer stays. There are few boarding houses in the country. As throughout the rest of Austria, it is the custom in Salzburg to tip waiters in Cafés and Restaurants. Tips are also given to the hotel chambermaid, porter and boots.

[POSTAGE.] A **letter** of the weight of 20 grammes or less, to any part of Austria or Germany 10 Heller; to England and other foreign countries 25 Heller per 15 grammes. **Postcards** to Austria and Germany 5 Heller; other countries 10 Heller. **Newspapers** and other printed matter 5 Heller per 50 grammes.

Telegrams to Austria and Germany 6 Heller per word, minimum 60 Heller. Telegrams to England 60 Heller. plus 26 Heller per word; to the United States from 1 Krone 70 Heller to 5 Kronen 5 Heller per word.

[TRAVELLING SEASON.] The season is at its height from July 1st to September 15th. All means of traffic, hotels and other establishments are, however, in full swing from June 1st to September 30th. Accommodation is amply provided throughout the whole year in all towns and larger villages.

Those who wish to avoid the rush of the travelling season and who want to see the landscape in all the beauties of spring, or in lovely autumnal colouring, had better choose May, June, or October. The middle of July is best suited for high mountain climbing, on account of the favourable condition of the snow.

A winter's stay in our Alpine country is not only a great attraction to all lovers of winter-sports, but every one may find pleasure and amusements at this season of the year in Salzburg.

[HUNTING AND FISHING.] The hunting and fishing is strictly protected throughout the whole province of Salzburg, which therefore has **rich preserves of Game**. Licences must be procured for shooting and fishing.

[INFORMATION BUREAUS.] In all parts of the province of Salzburg information concerning each town or village may be had of the Mayor.

INTRODUCTION.

the "*Kurcomité*", or the special information bureaus. (All inquiries should be addressed: "*Ankunftsstelle*" in). For full information it is better to apply to the official *Verkehrsbureaus* (information offices) viz:

A. for information of all kinds concerning the *whole province of Salzburg*: "*Fremdenverkehrsbureau in Salzburg*", Schwarzstraße No. 7. (This central Bureau contains the enquiry office of the "*Landesverband für Fremdenverkehr*", the *I. R. Austrian State Railways* and *Cook's offices*.)

B. Information concerning *special districts*:

1. The office of the "*Fremdenverkehrsverein*" in Salzburg, Ludwig-Viktorplatz 7.
2. The "*Kurcomité*" in Badgastein.
3. The "*Ankunfts-Bureau of the I. R. State Railways*" in Zell am See.



SALZBURG FROM THE EAST.

Introduction.

Salzburg, the gem of the Austrian Alps! Who has not heard of the venerable old town at the foot of the majestic Northern Alps, a town which *Goethe's* friend, the great traveller *Alexander von Humboldt*, pronounces worthy to rank with *Naples* and *Constantinople*?

The traveller who, on approaching *Stamboul* from the sea, has the good fortune to behold the proud Queen of the Orient casting off the veil of mist which at the dawn of day enfolds her, and who sees the fields of unsurpassable beauty lying on either shore of the Bosphorus, may well think he dreams of some tale from the Arabian-Nights. And he who, standing by the rippling waves of the Gulf of *Naples*, rests his eye delightedly upon the glittering town which, rising majestically up from the deep, blue



CASTLE HOHENSALZBURG FROM THE SOUTH.

sea, basks in the luxurious light and warmth of the sun, and who sees the smoke-cloud hovering like a mighty eagle over Vesuvius, that looks sullenly down upon this brilliant scene, cannot well conceive anything more beautiful. And yet, *Salzburg* can rival these masterpieces of Nature?

The Town of *Salzburg*: Watered by the silver stream of the *Salzach*, the green plain spreading to the north is lost to view in the bluish haze of the distance; a verdant garden, shut in to the right and left by wooded hills which gradually become higher as they extend in a widening circle towards the south. Here the towering peaks of limestone rise, not as a broken wall, but as a magnificent range of mountains beautifully formed, between which deep valleys give access to the magic mountain region beyond. Such is the plain of *Salzburg*, a harmonious contrast in forms and colours. Bright meadows and gloomy forests, grey rocks and glittering snowfields. The peace of the plain and the rush of the river, lowly hills and lofty mountains.

On the left the bleak plateau of the *Tennen Range*, which is cut off abruptly by the deep gorge of *Pass Lueg*, on the right the bold triangular peak of the *Hochstaufen*, and in the centre, partly conciliating these two extremes, in domineering nearness, the broad, massive *Untersberg*, culminating in the beautiful Pyramid of the *Geiereck*. Near by the towering peaks of the *Hohe Göll*, which, covered with snow fields glittering like diamonds, is the highest mountain looking down into the bright plain of *Salzburg*.

From this plain arise two hills, the *Kapuzinerberg* and the *Mönchsberg*, 800 feet and 433 feet high, whose steep sides are



The Watzmann.

AIGEN NEAR SALZBURG.

The Untersberg.

overgrown with ivy. Light green beeches and sweet smelling limes wave their branches over the gentler slopes. Between them, in the narrow plain on both banks of the river, lies **Salzburg**. We will not judge whether and how far it deserves the name of the "German Rome" or the "German Florence". Whoever looks thoughtfully at the town with its ancient buildings, its countless spires and towers crowned by the old defiant grey fortress, the characteristic feature of the town, with its magnificent background, the *Untersberg*, not only feels the beauty of Nature but also the solemn history of centuries appealing to him.

The strange fascination of **Salzburg** lies in its being situated in a delightful country and possessing a rich historical past. This also explains why the number of strangers who visit the town, and who spend the summer in the beautiful surroundings, increases from year to year. During the few months of the summer season no less than 100.000 strangers visit the town; this affords convincing proof of its attraction.

The lover of nature who can seek beauty in foreign lands could not do better than pay a visit to **Salzburg**, which journey he will certainly not regret.

The Province of Salzburg.

"Salzburg" is not only the name of our town, but it is also that of a province, just as in Switzerland the Cantons and their capitals often bear the same name. Salzburg is not situated in Tyrol or Salzkammergut, as is so commonly supposed abroad.

The name "*Salzkammergut*" is not political, but rather refers to the lake district of Upper Austria, for which our town is the starting point.

Tyrol is the adjoining province to the west, and with it *Salzburg* shares the character of a genuine Alpine country of rare magnificence. Thus *Salzburg* lies between *Tyrol* and *Salzkammergut*. Formerly an independent episcopal principality, it was not till 1816, after the wars of Napoleon, that it became permanently united to Austria; therefore it is the youngest province of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and forms a priceless jewel in the crown of the house of Habsburg.

Salzburg consists mainly of the mountainous district of the *Salzach* and its tributaries, from their sources, where they are fed by the milky waters of the glaciers, down to the plain where the main river joins the *Inn*.



COGWHEEL RAILWAY TO THE GAISBERG.

[THE HOHEN TAUERN.] This magnificent mountain range runs from east to west, and as far as *St. Johann* the young river flows at its base. The first impression conveyed by the *Hohen Tauern* is one of earnest, mild dignity. The foot of the mountain is covered with dark pine forests, but higher up the steep slopes the blushing Alpine roses bloom and the ground is dotted by the beautiful star-like flowers of the coveted *Edelweiss*.

Above these zones of vegetation, only separated by a narrow strip of bleak dark rocks, begins the bright world of eternal snow, with its magnificently formed summits: the ice-clad *Grossglockner* (12,660 ft.), the mighty snow-capped dome of the *Grossvenediger* (12,200 ft.), and the bold *Wiesbachhorn* (11,900 ft.), surrounded by innumerable minor peaks. Vast fields of eternal snow round off every cavity, and from them spring mighty glaciers with deep blue clefts, which descend into the valley.

These large masses of ice and snow account for the enormous abundance of water in this country. More than a dozen large streams, still called here by the old German word "*Ache*", flow from the mountains into the *Salzach*. These valleys divide the mountains into a great number of narrow, parallel ridges, which, viewed from the main valley, are ranged in wonderful perspective, like

[wings of a gigantic stage. Nearly all these valleys are geologically interesting, as well as attractive from an artistic point of view. Over their platforms the large torrents rush down in mighty cascades of foam and spray. Nearly every *Tauern Valley* presents such a specimen of wild Alpine scenery, but none can compare with the **Krimml Falls**, which have no equal in the whole of the Alps.

A very striking example of the peculiarity above described is offered by the longest and most divided valley of the *Tauern Range*, namely the *Gastein Valley*; from the bottom of the valley near *Böckstein* the river plunges in two dizzy falls a distance of 500 ft. down into the broad, flat plain of *Hofgastein*. In the immediate vicinity of this precipice, close to the thundering waterfalls, lies the health resort **Badgastein** with its world-renowned springs. Where, for thousands of years, the falls have carried on their work of erosion the steep terraces are deeply serrated, and in this way are formed those weird clefts, called "Klammern", of which Salzburg and the northern part of the country possess such a great number. The most imposing among them all is the **Liechtenstein-Klamm** near St. Johann, which can hold its own with the celebrated Tamina Gorge in Switzerland.

The **Hohen Tauern**, it is true, are not so high as the Swiss mountain-giants, but they are equal to the Swiss and Tyrolese Alps as regards beauty of landscape and variety of scenery; many an authority on Alpine beauty has even given preference to the *Tauern*.

As if to provide an elevation from which to look upon this her masterpiece, Nature has erected on the opposite bank of the *Salzach* a range of mountains which rise in soft undulating lines to the height of 6,660 ft., green to the summit, dotted all over with time-worn wooden huts, the slopes forming one long



RAINBACH VALLEY AND REICHENSPITZE.

luxuriant Alpine pasture ground. A striking view of the magnificent glaciers of the *Hohen Tauern* to the south and of the wild limestone mountains to the north can be obtained from almost every peak of this easily accessible ridge, and especially from the *Schmittenhöhe*, situated in the centre of the chain and rising above *Zell am See*, the capital of the *Pinzgau*.

Nature has favoured this privileged spot by filling up with water the wide, deep breach between the Tauern and the limestone mountains, thus forming the **Lake of Zell**, one of the most charming spots in the Alps, reflecting in its clear waters the snowy summits of the Tauern and the bleak walls of the Limestone Alps.

To the east, on the opposite bank of the *Salzach*, where the green mountains extend towards the valley of the *Enns*, **St. Johann**, the pretty capital of the *Pongau*, is situated.



BADGASTEIN.

[THE LIMESTONE ALPS.] *St. Johann* is remarkable from a geographical point of view, as it is here that the *Salzach* turns directly towards the north. From its source onwards the river meets with no hindrances, but flows quietly on; now, however, the limestone mountains rise up before it like the serried ranks of a hostile army. Already from *St. Johann* one sees the giants of the *Tennen Mountains* (8,090 ft.), and soon the summits of the



ZELL AM SEE
and the Glaciers of the Kaprun Valley.

Hagen Range (7,870 ft.) appear; the *Dachstein* (9,980 ft.) forms the eastern flank, the bleak *Steinernes Meer* (8,800 ft.) the western one, a beautiful view of which is already obtained near *Zell am See*; to the south, in a most prominent position, stands the *Hochkönig* (9,790 ft.), wrapped in a snowy mantle. But the peaceful infancy of the brook is past, it has become a mighty river and boldly approaches the enemy to attack him in the centre of the plain where the *Tennen* and *Hagen Ranges* join each other. The fight is hard, but the mighty stream triumphantly pierces the rocky wall beneath the romantic *Pass Lueg* and enters the lovely valley of *Golling*, that expands to the north towards the proud fortress of *Hohensalzburg* discernable in the distance.

A lesser range of soft green slopes borders the plain to the east, and beautifully formed mountains, among them the high vaulted summit of the *Gaisberg* (4,290 ft.) near *Salzburg*, afford a beautiful view. Beyond, the mountains gradually slope down towards the north.

To the west the valley of the *Salzach* is bordered by giant mountains: the massive *Hohe Göll* (8,400 ft.) spreads out its grassy slopes towards the river, and in the distance the majestic monarch of the *Berchtesgaden Country*, the *Watzmann* (9,050 ft.), looks down into the valley. Like a defiant outpost of the Alps, the *Untersberg* (6,590 ft.), with its numerous caves, stands up in gigantic walls above *Salzburg*. But these adversaries cannot subdue the river; it escapes them on the right and, having overcome all difficulties, finally emerges into the plain, flowing between the *Mönchsberg* and *Kapuzinerberg*, which seem to form a triumphal gateway in its course.



THE MOUNTAIN RANGE NEAR LEOGANG.

The *Limestone Mountains* above mentioned differ greatly in aspect from the *Hohen Tauern*, for nothing is to be seen here of the peace and majesty of the primary rock formation; the impression is one of awe-inspiring wildness. From sombre pine and radiant beech woods, from luxuriant meadows, bright with Alpine flowers, the pale chalky walls suddenly tower aloft to a dizzy height. On these inaccessible walls, too steep even for the winter snow to find a place of rest, not the most modest of Alpine flowers can take root. In some places large boulders roll down from the weatherbeaten walls into the valley. Higher up wide plateaus extend, with innumerable clefts and hollows. Should such a plateau occur in the zone of vegetation, it is covered with a carpet of lovely Alpine flowers, from which tall firs, called "Latschen", and thick bushes of Alpine roses grow, and between these can be seen the naked walls of the Limestone Alps. If the plateau lies still higher up, where vegetation ceases, a dreary range of rocks stretches out before the mountaineer. Nowhere are there any signs of life; nothing but rigid, bare rocks as far as the eye can see, with here and there a snow-field: a veritable region of death!

Nowhere is one so oppressed by this desolation as in crossing the mountains appropriately named *Steinernes Meer*—"Sea of Rocks". Snow fields are seldom met with here. Large glaciers are only found on the *Dachstein Group*, and on the summit of the *Hochkönig* there is an immense field of ice; a popular legend says that the once laughing fields are now covered with ice as a punishment from God for the sins of the herdsmen. Water is seldom to be found on these heights, for the dry chalky ground soaks up every drop of rain; but below the rocky walls murmuring brooks

rush along, and from the depths many an emerald lake may be seen in dreamy loneliness. The *Königsee*, the jewel of the *Berchtesgaden Country*, a lake of surpassing beauty, deserves to be mentioned first.

[THE FLACHGAU.] Quite different in character are the lakes situated in the "*Flachgau*". This district, the country to the north and east of Salzburg, is also rich in natural beauties, which are however unlike those of the region around the Hohen Tauern and the Chalk Alps: it is a hilly country of fresh green meadows and waving corn-fields, dotted with picturesque villages and homely farms; nor is this lovely region wanting in imposing grandeur, for in the background towards the south are the steep Limestone Alps.

This district in particular contains numerous large lakes, of which the most beautiful are the *Mondsee*, the *Attersee*, and the *Wolfgangsee* or *Abersee*, all three lying at the foot of the *Schafberg* (5,930 ft.), from which a beautiful view can be obtained.



THE KÖNIGSEE.



THE WOLFGANGSEE.



HOHENSALZBURG AND CONVENT NONNBERG.

These lakes belong to *Salzburg* only partly, and form the most beautiful entrance into the celebrated *Salzkammergut* of Upper Austria.

Such, then, is our **Province of Salzburg**. No other Alpine country can boast of such a variety of beautiful landscapes in so small a space. The one who loves peaceful nature should visit our *Alpine Forland* with its lovely lakes, he who is an enthusiast of wild grandeur should penetrate to our *Limestone Alps*, the admirer of the majestic splendour of the glaciers should go to the *Hohen Tauern*; each of them will find his reward. A few weeks' stay in the country will enable the traveller to visit every part and to appreciate the great variety of scenery.

[TRAFFIC AND ACCOMODATION.] Travelling in our country is very convenient, all means of traffic and accomodation being extremely favourable. The chief route is the Gisela Railway (*Salzburg—Innsbruck*), which follows the course of the *Salzach* as far as *Zell am See* and runs past *Saalfelden* to *Tyrol*.

The Upper *Salzach* Valley from *Zell am See* to *Krimml* is reached by a local railway.

From the *Salzach* Valley through the Valley of *Gastein* runs the *Tauern* Railroad, which, when completed (probably in 1908), will be of great importance to tourist traffic and international commerce; it will then be the shortest communication between Southern Germany and *Triest* (the largest harbour of the Adriatic). The present route London—Ostend—Salzburg—Vienna—Triest—Alexandria will then be shortened by 170 miles.

From *Bischofshofen* and not far from *St. Johann* a line branches off which leads to *Radstadt* and onward through the beautiful *Enns* Valley.

The capital of *Salzburg* is connected with the *Salzkammergut* by a local line which leads past *Wolfgangsee* by way of *Mondsee* and terminates in the fashionable health resort of *Ischl*.

The roads throughout the country are well kept and suitable for carriage, motor, and cycle.

THE PROVINCE OF SALZBURG.

Hotel accomodation has been considerably improved during the last few years. In the capital, in the health resort of *Badgastein*, and in the most frequented summer resorts, such as *Zell am See*, *Krimml*, *Fuscher Tal*, *Kapruner Tal*, there are all kinds of hotels, meeting the requirements of the most exacting public, as well as the simple needs of the tourists. Excellent accomodation is also to be found in all parts of the country. The old-fashioned Alpine inns are well conducted by honest innkeepers, who do not look upon their guests merely as a prey, but welcome them as friends.

In the mountains, Alpine associations, especially the "*Deutsche und österreichische Alpenverein*", have opened up all summits and passes by making excellent paths and building comfortable shelters (which in some places are even fitted with a telephone) for the weary mountain-climber. In the villages guides are to be had, for easy and difficult tours. These guides are all under the supervision of the "*Alpenverein*", and are generally quiet, modest men, ready to sacrifice their own lives for the safety of the tourists under their guidance.



HOHENSALZBURG. — CASTLECHURCH.

[THE POPULATION.] The inhabitants are, on the whole, polite and kindly to strangers, and welcome them with right good will, for hospitality lies in the nature of these people, who belong to the Austro-Bavarian line of the German nation. Salzburg is one of the few provinces of the polyglot Austro-Hungarian monarchy in which only one language is spoken. Nearly the whole of the population is Roman Catholic; this, however, was not always the case, for at the beginning of the 18th century nearly $\frac{1}{10}$ of the population was protestant. In 1731 the tyrannical Archbishop Firmian issued his cruel edict by which he forced all Lutherans to leave the country. Nearly 30,000 hard-working people were obliged to leave their homes, and most of them settled in East Prussia, the industry of the country suffering considerably thereby, and

it was a long time before it regained its former prosperity. But now this persecution is over, and the capital possesses a fine protestant church in which English services are held on every Sunday throughout the season. Deep religious feeling and brotherly love are beautiful traits in the character of the country people, who have to labour hard to earn their daily bread.



A FARMHOUSE IN PINZGAU.

THE TOWN OF SALZBURG.

[NATIONAL PURSUITS.] In this mountainous country the plains alone are suitable for agricultural pursuits, although the farmer tries to cultivate the slopes as well as he can. Cattle-rearing, however, is extensively carried on. *Pinzgau* is celebrated for its heavy cart horses and cattle. The extensive Alpine meadows provide excellent pasture-ground. The large forests and game preserves afford occupation for many of the inhabitants. Good shooting is to be had, as the woods abound in game, and more chamois are to be found in the mountains near Salzburg than in any other Alpine country. The best preserves are in the *Hagen* and *Tennen* mountains.

Salzburg possessed in former years valuable gold, copper, and iron mines, but they have lost much of their importance during the last decades. One gold mine is still worked on the *Radhausberg* in the Gastein Valley. The old copper mine of *Mitterberg* (5,010 ft.) on the slope of the Hochkönig is now worked by an English firm. An iron mine (*Concordia-Hütte*) lies south of Pass Lueg in the Salzach Valley. The salt mines of *Dürnberg* near *Hallein* are of great importance, as are also the large marble quarries to the north of the *Untersberg* and those near *Adnet*, east of Hallein, which supply Vienna and Munich with marble for their splendid buildings.

Though the riches of the gold mines are now mostly exhausted, yet the mountains prove a rich blessing to the country, for the yearly returning stream of tourists contributes largely towards the welfare of the country and is at the same time a source of enlightenment to the population. About 25 years ago the inhabitants of the Alps were shut up in their narrow homes and, knowing nothing of the great world, held stubbornly to their old customs. The intercourse with strangers has enlarged their mental horizon and they are now no longer opposed to modern improvements, their great aversion to the motor car for instance, having disappeared. It is true, the consequence of the intercourse with the outer world has caused many old legends and customs to be forgotten and the national costumes are now only found in some lonely parts of the country. However, one still finds splendid examples of picturesque costumes among the peasant girls who come on Sundays to Salzburg, from the neighbouring districts of Flachgau and Berchtesgaden.

The Town of Salzburg.

The site of the town of Salzburg is what may be truly called an historical one. We stand here upon classic ground, over which the centuries have passed with a heavy tread, leaving many traces behind.

[THE TIMES OF THE ROMANS.] The Romans early recognised the favourable situation of the hills which command the river like a bulwark, and built, on the Roman road leading from Aquileia (west of Trieste) to Augusta Vindelicorum (now Augsburg), the town of "Iuvavum".

The troublous times caused by the wanderings of the German tribes swept over it, and the flourishing Roman town sank into ruins.

Roman remains are preserved in the *Museum*, where visitors may see several mosaic floors which give plain evidence of the town's former splendour and importance. According to pious belief other traces of the Roman town are still to be found in the *Maximuskapelle* standing in the extremely picturesque churchyard of *St. Peter* at the foot of the *Mönchsberg*, about which poets love to sing. Arcades of vaults with old fashioned gratings surround this quiet spot, and the grey old walls of the proud fortress look down from the green height above on faded inscriptions and halfsunken tombstones. This is the most charming spot in Salzburg. In the perpendicular wall of the

Mönchsberg we see high up some windows, and underneath, a very small church, built into the mountain. Ascending the dark, steep, and worn-out steps cut in the rock, we reach a cavern in which stand an altar and a simple cross. According to tradition this has been the hiding-place to which the Roman inhabitants who had already partly become Christians retired to be safe from discovery, when celebrating the sacrifice of their new faith. Here St. Maximus is said to have suffered death as a martyr.

[MIDDLE AGES.]

Who can say how long the site of the Roman Iuvavum remained a dreary heap of ruins? Legends tell us that St. Rupert came to these parts about the 7th century, found the ruins of the town, and established a settlement, convent and church, under the steep rocks of the Mönchsberg where now the large Benedictine convents and St. Peter's church stand and where the bones of the Saint are buried.



HOHENSALZBURG. — CASTLEYARD.

Salzburg became now the chief pillar of culture and conversion in the eastern countries of the Alps, and its importance increased still more when Charles the Great founded here in 788 the Archbishopric of Bavaria, which country had recently been annexed to his kingdom. With this began the ecclesiastical dominion, and at the same time a continual increase in the political influence of the Archbishops of Salzburg, which finally gave them the title of "Primates of Germany". The Archbishops were not only celebrated as ecclesiastical dignitaries, but they were also warlike men, who knew how to use the sword in fighting against the enemies of the German Empire and in settling disputes with unruly vassals, as well as how to wield the Bishop's Crozier. They were at the same time clever diplomatists, who understood only too well how to increase their worldly power and influence.

The middle ages are characterised in the history of art by the Romanesque style and the later Gothic architecture, the peculiarities of both of which are still to be seen in many old churches in Salzburg, in spite of the many disfiguring changes and enlargements that have been made of recent years. *St. Peter's Church*, erected in the 12th century, after the fire which destroyed the church of St. Rupert, shows in its whole style a mediaeval Basilica. The beautiful portal is Romanesque, and the columns betray the Romanesque chapter hidden beneath, notwithstanding the delicate Rococo Arabesque ornaments.



SALZBURG. — ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

The nave of the *Franciscan Church*, which belongs to about the same time, shows a very interesting, almost unique mixture of the two styles; the nave in heavy Romanesque proportions, low and gloomy, the chancel, on the other hand, about twice as high, in the tapering, slender forms of the Gothic style of the 15th century, flooded with the rich light that streams in through the narrow, high windows. Built into the chancel is a semicircle of chapels with rich, elegant stucco decorations of the Baroque style, and yet the whole has an original, charming aesthetic effect. But the most striking church of Salzburg is that of the *Convent Nonnberg*, beautifully situated on the eastern spur of the mountain of the same name, on which the fortress also stands. A pearl of the later Gothic style (built in the 16th century), it still shows traces of the old Romanesque edifice erected in the time of Emperor Henry the Saint (died 1024), that was destroyed by fire.

[THE FORTRESS.] The most striking proof, and, to a certain extent, a symbol of the powerful dominion of the Archbishops, is the proud, strong fortress **Hohensalzburg**, crowning the summit of the Mönchsberg and commanding the vast surrounding plain, the largest monumental building of Salzburg and at the same time the only one which gives the town a mediaeval character.

One may say that nearly each century added to the building, but its chief features point back to Archbishop Leonhard von Keutschach, who reigned at the end of the middle ages. He was an energetic man of peasant origin, so little ashamed of his low birth that he even chose the turnip for his armorial bearings, which are often encountered in rambles through the town. On the outer wall of the small castle church stands a full length marble figure of the builder as he gives his blessing, dressed in his full robes. But the most gorgeous specimen of a great Gothic edifice are the so-called *Fürstenzimmer* (Princes' rooms), which were once furnished with great splendour as the residence of the former sovereigns of the country. Traces of this same magnificence are still to be seen in the beautiful, delicately gilt carvings and also in the richly carved ceilings, but above all in the beautiful and unique *Majolica stove*, which is known in the history of art as the most wonderful masterpiece of Gothic ceramic art. The old „Reckturm”, in which the barbarous instruments of torture and the criminal dungeons are to be seen, serves now, since Hohensalzburg can be easily reached by a cable railway, a much more harmless purpose, as a look-out tower for visitors. No one should miss paying it a visit, on account of the magnificent view which it affords. Three ranges of picturesque fortifications shut off the access to the castle, which has been united with the fortifications of the Mönchsberg, called „Bürgerwehr”, interesting remains of which are still preserved.

THE TOWN OF SALZBURG.

Many an assault has been repulsed from its gigantic walls. In vain did the insurgents of the terrible peasants' rebellion of 1525 try to storm the hill. Their shots did no harm to the castle. Only on one of the huge spiral marble pillars the guide still shows the marks of a cannon ball that passed through the window. And when a hundred years later the whole German empire was devastated by the fury of the Thirty Years' War, Salzburg was one of the few places which remained unmolested. The wild hordes carefully avoided a fortress that was looked upon as impregnable. The clever policy, also, of the ecclesiastical sovereigns may have greatly contributed to the peace which Salzburg enjoyed in those stormy times.

[XVI—XVIII CENTURY.] The Archbishops of the 16th and 17th century, nearly all of them interesting men, deserve to be briefly mentioned here, for they not only influenced the inner fate of Salzburg, but also the outward appearance of the town itself. Under their reign modern times began. The spirit of revival swept over the Alps from Italy. Now commenced the showy and splendour-loving epoch of powerful individuals. The Archbishops were true Renaissance Sovereigns of the Italian school, extremely selfish in their politics, and not at all particular in the choice of their means. As regards their religion, they were adherents of the severe Jesuit doctrine, and yet by no means averse to worldly enjoyments, men interested in art, enterprising, and animated by the ambitious desire of founding for themselves a lasting monument by erecting great edifices. Therefore we find everywhere their marble coats-of-arms, and inscriptions praising their deeds and recording their names for the admiration of posterity.



THE FORTRESS OF HOHENSALZBURG.

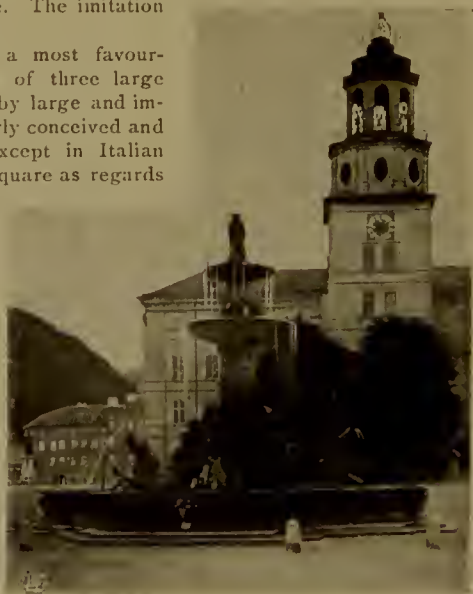


HOHENSALZBURG. — THE HALL.

reign, he could scarcely suppress his pleasure at the disappearance of the old-fashioned building of the 8th century. He was even accused of having set fire to it himself, in order to get an opportunity to build a new church, which should surpass any that the world had ever seen; this reminds one of Nero and the great fire of Rome. But a tragical destiny prevented him from fulfilling his favourite idea. His second successor, Paris von Lodron, the ablest sovereign of Salzburg, with the help of Italian architects succeeded in carrying out the plan, though on a much smaller scale, since the expense of the strong fortifications of the town (it was at the time of the Thirty Years' War) obliged him to keep within narrower limits. Yet his **Cathedral** (consecrated in 1628) is one of the most magnificent houses of worship in Austria. Its exterior, apart from the facade, built of the marble from the Untersberg, is rather plain, but on entering the church one is at once struck by the grandeur of the building and the symmetry of its proportions, which show the influence of Michael-Angelo's magnificent creation of St. Peter's in Rome. The imitation here is not at all a bad one.

The church stands in a most favourable position, in the middle of three large squares which are surrounded by large and important buildings, on a strikingly conceived and effective plan, rarely found except in Italian cities. The most harmonious square as regards style is the one exactly opposite the chief entrance of the Cathedral; it is entirely closed in by beautiful arcades. On the largest of these three squares, the "*Residenzplatz*", stands the Archiepiscopal, now the *Imperial Residence*; some fine halls still afford evidence of their former splendour. Opposite stands the so-called "*Neugebäude*" (new buildings), now the seat of government and the post office, the large staircase of which is ornamented with fine stucco reliefs. Both edifices date back to Wolf Dietrich, but many additions have been

The two most important persons among them are Archbishop Wolf Dietrich von Raitenau (1587—1611) and Archbishop Paris von Lodron (1619—1653). The former, who was educated in Rome and imbued with the spirit of Italian art and science, can be looked upon as a type of the above mentioned tendency. When the venerable old Roman Cathedral was destroyed by fire, during his



SALZBURG. — RESIDENZPLATZ.

made since; for instance, at the beginning of the 18th century the *Glockenspiel* (the "Bow Bells" of Salzburg) was placed in the octagonal tower of the "Neugebäude". Visitors may hear these beautiful chimes, for they play every day at 7, 11 and 6 o'clock, but certainly of far more musical value are the old chorals of a mechanical organ, which solemnly resound from the old fortress immediately the chimes have ceased. The chief ornament of the "Residenzplatz" is indisputably the *monumental fountain*, a bold, but thoroughly harmonious masterpiece of the 17th century. Another very effective display of water, an imitation of the Fontana Trevi in Rome, is the *horse-pond* which ornaments the „Kapitelplatz" on the other side of the Cathedral, the fortress behind forming a magnificent background to" —



IMPER. RESIDENCE. — INTERIOR.

The Archbishops of Salzburg, it must be remembered, were also great lovers of horses. Wolf Dietrich had beautiful mews built, sumptuously fitted up with marble, on the slopes of the Mönchsberg (now used as barracks). To these buildings were attached a covered winter *riding school*, and another one for the summer, in the open air, the latter of which is one of the sights of Salzburg. In the vertical wall of the Mönchsberg three ranges of galleries were cut, from which one could comfortably look down upon the equestrian sports in the arena. Now the ivy climbs round the pillars and adds to the peculiar charm of the place.

Near the other side of the stables lies a second *monumental horse-pond*, the now decayed frescoes of which were once very much admired. In this place Archbishop Sigismund von Schrattenbach has erected a much more lasting memory to his name. In 1767 he pierced a high, vaulted tunnel

through the Mönchsberg, called the "Neutor", which reminds one, of course on a much smaller scale, of that of Posilipo near Naples; it unites the suburb of Riedenburg with the town. The high-sounding inscription above his Relief: "Te saxa loquuntur" (The stones praise thy name) suits any of his predecessors just as well, for each has immortalised himself in some great monumental edifice.

From the Baroque epoch date a great number of stately churches, and attention must be called to Salzburgs second largest house of worship, the *Collegienkirche*, situated near the Neutor, a pompous, almost bizarre looking creation of the grandeur-loving Archbishop Johann Ernst Thun (1705).

The rather simple *Sebastianskirche* belongs to the delicate Rococo period, and is remarkable for its beautiful portal and skylight



CASTLE MIRABELL. — STAIRCASE.



MIRABELL GARDEN.

and the tomb of the celebrated Doctor Paracelsus (1541), the hero of popular legends. His picture is still to be seen in the house where he lived on the "Platzl". In the adjoining *Sebastians Churchyard* Wolf Dietrich built for himself a mausoleum (the Gabriels Chapel).

To a truly worldly inclination of the same Archbishop, his love for the beautiful merchant's daughter Salome Alt, is ascribed the fine castle **Mirabell**. It was afterwards furnished with sumptuous splendour and changed into a summer residence by his successor, and magnificent gardens were added. It lost much of its magnificence through a fire at the beginning of the 19th century, but the *Marble Hall* and the *Staircase* in the beautiful Rococo style are still worth seeing. No stranger should miss visiting the beautiful *Mirabell Garden*; gay flower beds, hedges of lovely roses, shady walks of sweet-smelling jasmine, natural nosegays growing out of marble vases, many bold groups of statues, and single statues, although of no special value in themselves, yet form a very effective decoration. In the distance the high fortress forms a striking background to the lovely picture. Near it is a french park with many intricate mazes, looking like a natural theatre, the wings being formed of cut hedges, the whole extremely attractive, gay and animating; one can almost fancy one sees the gracious Rococo figures playing on the stage.

In the neighbourhood of Salzburg the Archbishops have also built several beautiful castles. We will only mention the *Leopoldskron*, south of the Mönchsberg, charmingly situated on the banks of a lake covered with water lilies, and commanding a splendid view of the neighbouring mountains. The lake affords good opportunity for bathing, rowing, and skating. A beautiful avenue of stately trees leads from the town to the castle and the neighbouring castle of *Hellbrunn*, of which we shall speak later.

The appearance of the town was completely changed through this great zeal for building. It almost lost its mediaeval character, and became the residence of splendour-loving princes; there arose an abundance of monumental edifices, seldom to be found in so small a space; the many domes and spires of the churches give it a solemn aspect.

[SECULARISATION.] This gay, happy time, however, came to a sudden end. The powerful government of the Crozier had lasted a thousand years, when Europe began to tremble at the name of the great Corsican. The turbulent waves of the French wars broke repeatedly over the previously happy land. Robbed, devastated, tossed about here and there, like a ball, by diplomatists, it was finally annexed to Austria in 1816, after having changed monarchs several times during those troublous years. The capital suffered the greatest loss; gone the splendour of its Residence, destroyed its prosperity, dead its once active intellectual life.

[MODERN TIMES.] The period of exhaustion lasted long; only towards the middle of the last century did the slumbering town begin to awake. The opening of the first railway (Munich-Vienna, 1860) gave a great impetus to its development, and the rapid progress which it caused was soon seen in the growth of the town.

Up to this time, Salzburg, as a fortress town, was surrounded by narrow walls. The churches, convents, and other magnificent buildings of the Archbishops, occupied the rather contracted space, and it was no wonder that the population, confined to such close quarters, began to build many-storied houses. So arose those narrow, gloomy streets with flat-roofed houses of five or more stories, resembling Italian architecture in some respects. The "*Gelreidegasse*", the chief artery of traffic, is a striking example of this.

The cramped-up town longed for air and light, and when the walls of the fortress were allowed to be pulled down, a new suburb arose on the right bank of the river in the direction of the station, with broad, modern streets and stately, elegant buildings.

In this part of the town stands the fine *Theatre* of Salzburg, the "*Kurhaus*" with its beautiful park adjoining the *Mirabell Garden*, the *St. Andreas Church* in rich Gothic style, and opposite the railway-station the simple, but beautiful *Statue* of the late *Empress Elizabeth*. The most fashionable hotels, too, are to be found in this part of the town, among which are many buildings of architectural importance.

Beautiful villas were built and shady avenues of trees were planted on the ground won by regulating the stony bed of the turbulent river which is now spanned by seven fine bridges. The increasing number of visitors also caused other means of communication to be considerably extended. Salzburg became the starting-point of a second main line (the one leading to Innsbruck), and the centre of a great number of branch lines. An electric lift brings one to the "*Mönchsberg*", the fortress can be reached by a funicular railway, and the "*Gaisberg*" by a cog-wheel railway. Steam-trams (shortly to be changed into electric trams) run between the station and the town.

[SALZBURG AS A SUMMER RESORT.] In this way the character of the life in the town has considerably changed in the last few decades. Salzburg is now a modern town and is much frequented as a summer resort. The excellent accommodation to be found in its hotels and in its modest inns, and the various facilities for travel (enabling one to make even distant excursions in one day), all go towards making Salzburg a most enjoyable resting-place for the tourist. Even a rainy day, sometimes found so dull in the mountains, may be agreeably spent here, in visiting the beautiful buildings and works of art, and in the various other



SALZBURG FROM THE KAPUZINERBERG.

attractions which the town offers. The pleasant life of the town, the charm of its landscapes, its historical monuments, and above all its healthy climate, have helped to establish the reputation of Salzburg as the ideal place for a long summer residence, although it does not lay claim to being a health resort.

Salzburg, situated 1410 feet above the level of the sea, is known to be the healthiest of the Austrian capitals. Epidemics are unknown. The climate is generally mild, for the heat of summer is cooled by the refreshing breezes that come over the neighbouring mountains. In winter it enjoys the full warmth of the sun, as the mountains towards the west are some distance off. Violent winds and thick fogs are very rare. A plentiful rainfall keeps the vegetation of a fresh green till late in the autumn; yet rainy days are not more frequent than in other mountainous districts. The town is supplied with excellent mountain-spring water from the Gaisberg and the Untersberg. The sanitary arrangements are up to date. There are many bathing establishments, including medical baths, a well-conducted sanatorium, many cold-water cure establishments, and mud-baths can be had in the neighbouring Leopoldskron-Moos. Celebrated specialists are to be found among the medical men of the town. Several well-situated playgrounds afford opportunity for the exercise of all kinds of sports, as tennis, football, &c. &c. The immediate surroundings of the town offer many shady as well as sunny walks. The number of longer excursions into the mountains and the different valleys is innumerable. The well-kept roads in all directions, especially towards Berchtesgaden, are well adapted for motor and bicycle tours. Every one, the keenest sportsman as well as those who like to travel at their ease, will therefore find full satisfaction in a sojourn in Salzburg.

THE TOWN OF SALZBURG.

Many other entertainments are provided for visitors in the varying life of the town. During the season military promenade concerts are given nearly every day in the beautiful public gardens. Good music can also be heard in the different places of amusement. The theatre is well managed and is said to be one of the best of the provincial stages. Besides, there is often an opportunity of hearing celebrated foreign artists who pass through the town on their travelling tours. Great reunions are held nearly every year, and large popular fairs, with processions and fireworks, which bring much life and pleasure into the town.

[SCIENCE.] The intellectual life of Salzburg has reached a high standard during the last thirty years. One wish, it is true, is still unfulfilled, that of possessing a university of its own. Much to the regret of all of the inhabitants, the college founded by the great Archbishop Paris von Lodron was abolished during the secularising of the Archbishopric. Now it has only a college of Theology and a scientific library, but the two parties of the town, the clerical and the liberal party, are both doing their utmost to get either a catholic or a free state university. These endeavours have led to many extension lectures being held, for which famous professors of the great university towns throughout the country have been engaged. During these lectures (September) Salzburg has quite the aspect of a small university town.

There are many high schools and public schools, with fine modern buildings specially erected for the purpose. There are two state Gymnasiums, a Technical School, a state Trade School, a Teachers' Seminary, a Music School, a Commercial School, a Girl's High-School, and all kinds of Elementary Schools.

The *Carolino Augusteum Museum* affords full opportunity for studying the history of the country. Besides a rich collection of natural history objects, there are relics from the times of the Romans, many objects of historical and ethnographical interest, arranged in rooms in historical order, which give one a very good idea of the development of science and culture during the last five centuries.

Much intellectual interest is aroused by the many interesting lectures given by the different scientific societies of the town. Art is also ardently promoted in Salzburg.

[FINE ART.] The "*Künstlerhaus*", situated near the Karolinenbrücke (Caroline bridge), exhibits not only the works of native artists, but every summer an exhibition is held, which has already won great renown. In 1904 there was an interesting exhibition



SALZBURG. — IM STEIN.

of the works of *Herkomer*. Salzburg plays no small part, either in the history of painting. In 1840 *Haus Makart* was born here. Makart is one of the greatest colourists of modern times, for his brush has produced the most vividly fascinating and voluptuous colouring. A bridge and a square are named after him.

[INDUSTRIAL ART.] The other branches of art, and especially of industrial art are very flourishing in Salzburg. A slight idea of its activity can be got by visiting the *Exhibition* in the *Mirabellenschloss*. Many beautiful things are to be found in the various shops, charming wood carvings, and objects in majolica and marble, all showing signs of artistic taste as well as of skillful workmanship. Salzburg takes the lead in artistic pictorial post-cards.

[MUSIC.] We have already mentioned Makart as being a native of Salzburg, but Salzburg has the right of being proud of a far more celebrated man: **Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart**, the master of harmony, whose works show the eternal, never changing beauty of true art. Mozart was born in 1756 in No. 9 of the narrow *Getreidegasse*. He spent, it is true, his later years in Vienna, where an early death ended his career when he had reached the height of his productions (1791), but his artistic genius was influenced by the animated life of his native town.

The house where he was born is now used as a Museum (**Mozart-museum**). It contains many portraits of members of his family, letters, music, his skull, and other relics of the great master. -- Here also stands the old-fashioned harpsichord on which he used to play. A solemn charm, which cannot be described in words, lies over the place where one of the greatest men of his time first saw the light. His father, the concert master Leopold Mozart, lived afterwards in the corner house of the *Makartplatz*, which is marked by an inscription. His father as well as Mozart's widow are buried in the churchyard of St. Sebastian.

The "*Mozarthäuschen*" on the *Kapuzinerberg* is also a memorial of Mozart. It stood formerly in the court of the so-called "*Freihaus*" in Vienna and has acquired a certain renown, because Mozart composed in it his opera, the "*Zauberflöte*" (the magic flute).

Salzburg has honoured the memory of her great son by erecting a simple, but beautiful bronze statue on the square bearing his name (1842). But she has also felt it a pious duty to make up for what his fellowmen denied him during his lifetime, by zealously cultivating his divine music and by penetrating into the genius of his glorious creations.

The society of Mozart, "*Mozarteum*", supports the music school of the same name; it is conducted by excellent masters. It has become the centre of the musical life of the town because of the regular concerts arranged by it. The "*Internationale Mozartgemeinde*" (Mozart community) has also been founded, and members who aim at cultivating the music of Mozart to the fullest extent are to be found in all parts of the world. By the same society a beautiful building is to be erected, which will contain the music school, Mozart's archive, and large halls where concerts will be given.

Thus Salzburg has become the centre of the cult of Mozart. The mission of the "*International Mozarteum*" is magnificently fulfilled by the arranging of *Grand Music Festivals* at regular intervals during the summer. In these festivals the most celebrated directors, the foremost artists, native and foreign, and the incomparable Viennese Philharmonic Orchestra take part. They

enjoy a widespread renown and attract lovers of music from all parts of the world. During their run the town acquires the festive character of an international metropolis of music.

Other famous musicians have also worked in Salzburg, for instance, the celebrated composer of church music, *Michel Haydn*, brother of the far more popular composer Josef Haydn. But Mozart alone was able to exercise a decided influence on the intellectual life of the town. His genius still hovers over the old spot and adds to its other charms the distinction of being known as *Salzburg, the town of Mozart*.



SALZBURG. — ON THE MÖNCHSBERG.

The Surroundings of Salzburg.

Salzburg can boast of advantages which few towns possess. From the centre of the town one can, in a few minutes, reach charming open country. We mean by this, in the first place, the neighbouring hills, which command extensive views, the far stretching *Mönchsberg* with its *Fortress*, and, on the right bank of the river Salzach, the *Kapuzinerberg*.

The *Kapuzinerberg*, from two points, affords most beautiful views of Salzburg, and the summit, which one reaches in half an hour by ascending through a glorious beech forest, commands a magnificent view over the valley of the Salzach towards the north and south. Behind the Capucin Convent in a most idyllic spot, stands the previously mentioned "*Mozarthäuschen*".

The *Mönchsberg* is still easier accessible by means of the *Electric Lift* in the *Gstättengasse*, and the *Fortress* by the *Cable Railway*. By using the cable rail as far as the middle station a whole network of beautiful promenades on the ridge of the mountain is reached in a few minutes, meadows, beech forests, picturesque groups of trees, pretty villas, old gates, and bulwarks in great variety. Magnificent views are afforded, now of the town and the near fortress, now of the beautiful range of mountains, and now over

THE SURROUNDINGS OF SALZBURG.

the broad plain towards the north. The *Fortress*, which can be reached by the cable railway or by a steep footpath leading through picturesque old gateways, offers, apart from its many interesting sights, an extensive panorama of the plain and its beautiful mountain boundary.

In a wider frame and in more effective grouping, a beautiful view of Salzburg and its surroundings is to be had when we ascend to the pilgrimage church of *Maria Plain* ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), whose white walls look down invitingly upon the town. It may be said that the incomparably beautiful situation of Salzburg is here seen to good advantage; but the grandeur of the whole region is best disclosed by an excursion to the *Gaisberg* (4290 ft.).

At its foot lies the pretty little village of *Parsch*, connected with Salzburg by tram. From there, a cog-wheel railway leads in an hour through lovely scenery to the summit (with a modern hotel). The panorama from here is indescribably grand. All the contrasts mentioned in the introduction are here united in a harmonious picture of striking beauty: to the north, the undulating foreground of the Alps with its sparkling lakes; Salzburg with its hills, lying in the green plain like a toy village; in the distance, the imposing range of the Chalk Alps, among them the *Watzmann* (9050 ft.), specially renowned for the beauty of its form, and the *Dachstein* (9990 ft.), with its glaciers and rock towers. The snow fields of the *Hohen Tauern* shine through the deep opening of the *Lueg Pass*, and on a clear day one can see over the towering *Steinerne Meer* (stony sea) — about half way between the *Watzmann* and the delicately formed *Schönfeldspitze* — the white summits of the *Grossglockner* (12,600 ft.) and the *Wiesbachhorn* (11,900 ft.). The morning and evening light, diffused over this magnificent landscape, produces a variety of most wonderfully changing effects and afford an enchanting picture of beauty never to be forgotten. As a rule, the morning light is the most favourable; but it is best to pass the night on the summit, in order to enjoy the setting as well as the rising of the sun.

A little farther south, on the border of the shady forests of the *Gaisberg*, in a beautiful rural spot, is the castle of *Aigen* (railway station) with a little church and cemetery.



MORZG AND THE UNTERSBERG.

A promenade along the bright cascades of a clear crystal brook leads through an open park to several beautiful points of vantage, picturesquely surrounded by trees; there is a fine view of the lovely *Aigen*, the proud fortress of *Hohensalzburg*, and the imposing *Watzmann*.

One of the most favourite excursions is the one leading in a southerly direction from Salzburg to the Imperial (formerly Archiepiscopal) castle of *Hellbrunn*. A beautiful avenue of stately trees leads from the town to the castle. A tram also takes one there in a few minutes.

No stranger should miss being shown the once much-admired *Wasserwerke* (water-works); though they may well appear childish to the present generation and perhaps call forth a sarcastic



CASTLE HELLBRUNN.

smile, yet they are very characteristic of the taste of the 17th century and agree with the charm of the surrounding nature. The garden terrace lying behind the castle is almost classically beautiful, with its gay flower beds and little ponds full of fish, reflecting the beautiful cypresses that surround them. A very nice walk is up the steep ascent of the Hellbrunner Hügel, (on which stands a pretty little castle, said to have been built in one month, hence its name, "Monatsschlösschen") past a beautiful wood to the "Watzmannaussicht". Farther on is the picturesque "*Steinernes Theater*" (stone theatre), a cavern, half natural, half artificial, and the return may be made through beautiful avenues of gigantic fir trees to the ponds.

Following the tram line and passing through *Anif*, a little village with a beautiful castle partly hidden behind orchards, we come to *Grödig*, nestling close to the foot of the *Untersberg*.

From here a footpath, marked in red, leads along the precipice of the *Untersberg* and through a steep wood to *Fürstenbrunn*, where a large icy-cold brook suddenly gushes out of the rocks of the *Untersberg* and falls in rushing cascades down the mountain. Magnificent tree-giants complete the impression conveyed by this romantic spot.

Here is the "*Wasserschloss*" (Waterworks) which supplies the town with its delicious drinking water. Mills where little marbles (a toy for children) are manufactured are driven by these cascades. About a quarter of an hour on the other side of the brook are the large stone quarries from which the famous *Untersberg* marble is obtained.

The terminus of the tram is the station of *St. Leonhard Drachenloch*. An electric tram-line has been planned which will lead to *Berchtesgaden*. Meanwhile, omnibuses and private carriages convey passengers further on, unless they prefer to take carriages from Salzburg or to make use of the coach from one of the hotels. We have now reached the beginning of the excursion which must decidedly be called the *most beautiful* in this region of beauty: the trip to *Berchtesgaden* and the *Königssee*.

The drive through the valley along the *Königssee-Ache*, which forms the natural entrance into the *Berchtesgaden-Land*, is strikingly beautiful.

On every side is the freshest green, on the right, the rocky walls of the jagged *Untersberg* (6580 ft.), on the left, the mighty *Hohe Göll* (8410 ft.), and down below, the clear waters of the river. Having passed the frontier and

got through the lenient customs house examination, we arrive at the first Bavarian village, *Schellenberg*, charmingly situated in the narrow valley. Half an hour later the wooded slopes retreat and the view opens into the lovely valley of Berchtesgaden, commanded by the gigantic heights of the *Watzmann* (9050 ft.). Carriages generally stop first at the *Salzbergwerk* (salt mines). A visit to the mines is easily undertaken and is very interesting.

The market-town of **Berchtesgaden** is built on the sunny slopes of the *Untersberg*, and, together with its pretty little Alpine huts and villas, its stately convent (now a royal castle), and the surrounding chain of mountains, affords a picture of indescribable charm. Every step discloses new beauty, and there are innumerable lovely walks in all directions; beautiful excursions into the valley, and grand mountain tours may be made, which render Berchtesgaden one of the most frequented of summer residences. The goal of all tourists is the world-renowned **Königssee**. Two roads and a shady footpath along the rushing river lead to its shores (about 4 miles). But this is only an ante-room to this sublime temple of nature (a small island hides the full view of the lake). We step into one of the numerous little boats rowed by rustic boys or sunburnt Alpine lasses — steamers are not allowed on the lake — and row round the *Isle* and the *Falkenstein*. Here the grand old mountain lake stretches out before us, with its tremendous grey rock walls falling into the bottomless depths of the lake and repeating the report of a pistol like a heavy peal of thunder. On the only spot where the soil has been washed up and affords just space enough for a tiny settlement, stand the little pilgrimage church *St. Bartholomä*, and a hunting box; a charming retreat, seemingly shut off from the rest of the world, and surrounded by the most delightful scenery. The wild, rugged walls of the *Watzmann* in the background rise to the dizzy height of 9050 ft. One can continue rowing as far as the *Salet-Alpe*, lying at the other end of the lake, and from there, after ten minutes' walk, the small but none the less beautiful **Obersee**, embedded among mighty rocks, is reached. On our way back we stop at the "*Malerwinkel*" (painters' corner), to take a last look at this enchanting jewel of the Alps. From this we get one of the finest views of the **Königssee**. *Bartholomä* rises like a bright spot from the dark waters, and in the background towers the proud pyramid of the *Schönfeldspitze*.

Among the numerous excursions to be made in the surroundings of Berchtesgaden we will mention here only the delightful trip into the **Ramsau**, a little village very picturesquely situated among groups of trees, and a little farther on the poetical **Hintersee**, in whose quiet waters the bright rays of the setting sun are often beautifully reflected from the rocky walls of the *Hohe Göll*.

On the way back from Berchtesgaden we may take the train, by way of change, passing the Bavarian watering-place of **Reichenhall**. Tickets for the circular tour are to be had in Salzburg. This is also a very beautiful route. The line affords a number of splendid views of the Berchtesgaden mountains and leads in some places by a steep ascent through the valley between the *Untersberg* and the *Lallengebirge* and descends just as steeply on the other side of the *Hallturm Pass* through a forest of high fir trees into the plain of Reichenhall.



BERCHTESGADEN.

On the right, **Grossmain**, a pretty little village, is charmingly situated on a high plateau. It is much frequented as a summer resort.

Below, on the banks of the green Saalach, lies the little watering place of *Kirchberg*, adjoining the large and far more elegant **Reichenhall**. The position and surroundings of Reichenhall are very beautiful. The landscape is extremely varied, and the life in this fashionable resort attractive. From here the line leads through the valley of the Saalach round the *Hohenstaufen* to the railway junction of *Freilassing*, and returns to Austrian soil, reaching Salzburg a few minutes later.

An excursion into the lake district of **Salzkammergut**, easily reached by the branch line Salzburg—Ischl, is not less enjoyable. The railroad ascends through meadows and woods, affording beautiful views of the mountains around Salzburg, to the pretty little market-town of *Thalgau*, where the valley opens in which lies the **Mondsee**. Towering mountains, which form the northern descent of the Alps, rise majestically: the *Schober*, the perpendicular *Drachenwand*, and the bold peak of the *Schafberg*. — Passing *St. Lorenz*, where a short branch line leads to the principal village of *Mondsee*, beautifully situated at the north end of the lake, we arrive at the lake where the station of *Plomberg* lies just under the precipice of the *Drachenwand*.

At *Plomberg* those who wish to visit the *Mondsee* and the adjoining *Attersee* take the little steamer which, after touching at the charming little village of *Scharfing*, goes on to *See* at the east end of the *Mondsee*. From here the *Attersee*, the largest of the *Salzkammergut* lakes, is reached (either by bus or on foot over a beautiful footpath in half an hour or three quarters). In the east the *Höllten-Range* forms an arch over the lake. The southern side, on the face of which projects the precipice of the *Schafberg*, is especially rich in beautiful natural scenery, seen to best advantage when driving along the well-kept road leading from the much frequented village of *Unterach* to that charming place *Weissenbach*.

THE SURROUNDINGS OF SALZBURG.

Let us return to the **Mondsee**. At *Plomberg* the most interesting part of the line begins; interesting, because of the beautiful landscape through which it passes, as well as on account of its technical construction. By a steep gradient the line rises higher and higher along the wooded slopes above the lake and reveals an enchanting view over the whole surface of the **Mondsee** in all its magnificent beauty. A long tunnel shuts out the lovely view for a time, but we come again into daylight, when, having reached the height of the pass, a surprisingly lovely view is disclosed to our gaze. Near the steep, woody descent of the *Schafberg* is a small, gloomy-looking mountain lake, the *Krottensee*, and near it the castle of *Hüttenstein*. From this the line begins to descend, and suddenly, as if by the touch of a magic wand, a magnificent landscape is displayed before us. At our feet lies the green **Abersee**, or **Wolfgangsee**, with the pleasant little village of **St. Gilgen**, surrounded by beautiful mountains. The **Wolfgangsee**, on whose south banks the line runs, is the most picturesque and most beautiful of all the numerous lakes of the **Salzkammergut**, and the villages on its borders, *St. Gilgen*, *Strobl*, and especially the principal village, *St. Wolfgang*, are therefore generally crowded with summer guests.

The whole place is pervaded by the poetical charm of the legend of **St. Wolfgang** who built his hermitage on the *Falkenstein*. The church of *St. Wolfgang* (well worth visiting) contains a beautiful old altar of the 15th century.

A cog-wheel railway leads from *St. Wolfgang* to the **Schafberg** (6,600 ft.), the most celebrated outlook in the **Salzkammergut**.

If ever a mountain deserves to be called a second **Rigi**, it is this, for along its base lie the three lakes above mentioned, visible to their full extent, and in the far distance eleven other smaller lakes. The charm of the



ST. GILGEN.



ISCHL.

beautiful landscape, similar to that of the *Gaisberg*, lies in its contrasts; to the south, a fine mountain panorama with the glacier of the *Dachstein* and the glittering ice-fields of the *Hochkönig*; to the north, a rich green plain stretching to the distant blue line of the Bohemian Forest. No one should miss this fine excursion; it is easily undertaken and will make an impression that will last a life-time. A comfortable hotel on the summit affords excellent accomodation.

Those who do not wish to return to Salzburg, but prefer to visit the other part of the Salzkammergut, belonging to Upper Austria, take the line at *Strobl* that leads along the Wolfgangsee through a beautiful valley to *Ischl*, the fashionable watering place



MATTSEE.

where the Emperor of Austria spends the summer months. Ischl lies very pleasantly in the bright green valley of the Traun and, forming the centre of the Salzkammergut, has many good excursions.

Along the Traun a railroad leads towards the north to the *Trannsee*, called also *Gmundenersee*, and the pleasant health resort *Gmunden*.

In a southerly direction lies the beautiful *Hallstätter See*; and farther on, the summer health resort of *Aussee*, beautifully situated among a number of small lakes; still farther on is the Enns Valley in Styria.

The region north of Salzburg, though less attractive, affords many beautiful views and is consequently much visited by people who prefer the simplicity of the country to the busy life of a tourist. Among the many excursions to be made in this beautiful lake district we will mention only *Seekirchen*.

Near the village of *Seekirchen* (railway station) lies the *Wallersee* or *Seekirchnersee*. The shores are covered with rushes and the pretty little lake is surrounded by green hills. Its most striking charm is the view of the magnificent group of the Salzburg mountains. From this we may reach (to the east) *Heindorf*, where a colony of happy artists is generally to be found.

In about an hour by carriage (to the north) we reach the pretty village of *Mattsee*, very picturesquely situated on the rocky peninsula between the two *Trumerseen* and a third lake, the *Grabensee*, which joins them to the north. On account of the warmth of the water all these lakes afford excellent bathing; also rowing, sailing and other aquatic sports can be enjoyed here. Every hill (*Buchberg*, *Tannberg* &c.) commands beautiful views.

To the south a great number of excursions can be made, for, in consequence of the facilities for travel, the whole Duchy of Salzburg may be considered as an excursion district for the capital. As regards geographical division, however, the *Lueg Pass* must be looked upon as the boundary line in our description.

If we take the Gisela line (in a southerly direction, Salzburg—Innsbruck), in full view of the gigantic Untersberg and along the Salzach valley, the first important station we reach is *Hallein*, an active industrial town lying at the foot of two most curiously jagged rocks; above the wooded lower hills towers the *Hohe Göll* (8,410 ft.).

Large salt mines lie in the next hill, the *Dürnberg*. The salt water is boiled down in the town of Hallein. A visit to these mines, which are much larger than those of Berchtesgaden, is very interesting. Besides these mines, Hallein has an important factory of cellulose, a paper mill, and a tobacco factory. — In the neighbouring village of *Adnet* are rich marble quarries, the marble from which is skillfully worked in *Oberalm*. Hallein has also a school for woodcarving and stone work. The whole district affords a number of shorter and longer excursions, among which the trip into the neighbouring Berchtesgaden-Land may be considered the most beautiful. The one leading to *Zill* is well worth undertaking (about 2½ hrs.), on account of the fine views of the Untersberg and the Watzmann which the steep path affords. The road is too steep to be used by carriages. Equally to be recommended is the excursion to the quiet *Hintersee* (to the east) by a good road through the *Wiestal*.

If we continue our journey by train we get a magnificent view of the wild precipices of the *Göll* near the quaint old village of *Kuchl*, and a little farther on of the charmingly situated, flourishing summer resort of *Golling* with its beautiful old castle and long rows of Alpine houses.



HALLEIN.

Near *Golling* the *Lammer Valley* opens into the south end of the *Salzkammergut* district. Passing *Abtenau* and not far from the *Kurhotel Zwieselbad-Handlhof* (which stands apparently shut off from the rest of the world) and the *Gschütt Pass* or the *Zwieselalpe*, one reaches the village of *Gosau* and the beautiful *Gosau Lakes* at the foot of the magnificent ice-bound *Dachstein* (9990 ft.). This is undoubtedly the finest landscape in the *Salzkammergut*. From *Gosau* a well-kept road leads to *Hallstatt*.

In a region rich in fine waterfalls, the **Golling Fall** stands in the very first rank, and every year attracts many thousands of tourists.



GOLLING.

PONGAU.

From a grotto on the slopes of the Göll the *Schwarzbach* precipitates its sparkling waters in two cascades from a height of 200 feet. The lower fall with its regular side channels is a remarkable sight, but the impression deepens when we ascend to the second fall with its wild magnificence: the undivided mass of water falls down in glittering foam and forces its way through a dark, rocky opening in the opposite stone wall, forming a most romantic picture.

Another excursion from Golling, full of geographical and historical interest, is that to the *Salzachhöfen* in the *Lueg Pass*, which cannot be seen on the railway journey through the pass.

Immediately above Golling the rocky walls of the *Tennen Mountains* and the *Hagen Range* are so close to each other that one can scarcely imagine where the river *Salzach* comes from, and yet it has pierced its way through a hollow many hundred yards deep. Traces of its activity are to be seen in the numerous markings on the rocks which shut in the rushing river so that in some places it is entirely hidden among gigantic blocks, the "Öten" of the *Salzach*. The *Lueg Pass* played a very important part in the French wars of 1805 and 1809; both banks were strongly fortified. (The interesting "Kroatenhöhle" [Croatia cave] is well worth a visit). *Josef Struber*, the valiant landlord of the neighbouring inn of *Stegenwald*, with his band of yeomanry bravely defended the pass against the enemy and much blood was shed upon this ground. A monument has been erected to the brave patriot near the chapel of *Maria Brunneck*. The continuation of the excursion to the station of *Salzau* is very interesting on account of the magnificent views of the *Tennen mountains* obtained at this point. Here the valley expands and we enter *Pongau*.

Pongau.

Pongau is the name given to the moderately broad valley of the *Salzach*, from the mouth of the *Gasteiner-Ache* to the narrow *Lueg Pass* and the eastern adjoining district, from whence the *Enns* derives its source.

If we continue the journey by rail we arrive at the large iron works of *Konkordiahütte*.

Here the *Blühnbach Valley*, one of the most magnificent valleys of the *Chalk Alps*, opens. *Blühnbach* is full of gloomy forests, shut in on three sides by gigantic rock walls. The stately hunting seat, once the possession of the *Archbishops of Salzburg*, is situated about the middle of the valley. Unfortunately this beautiful valley is as good as closed to tourists on account of the game preserves.

The next station is *Werfen*; the old market town stretches in long rows of houses along the high road which was once so full of busy traffic.

It is beautifully situated between the spur of the *Hochkönig* and the wild *Tennen Mountains*, which afford a most charming picture, especially when lighted up with the red glow of the setting sun. Above the village the proud fortress *Hohenwerfen* rises majestically on steep rocks, commanding the southern entrance of *Lueg Pass*. This beautiful old castle, which has been lately restored, is a magnificent and highly interesting specimen of a mediaeval *Burg*. From the tower one gets a lovely view of the surrounding country.



CASTLE HOHENWERFEN.

From among the many excursion to be made in this district we will only mention the *Erzherzog Eugen-Klamm* (mountain cleft) which extends far into the mighty walls of the Tennen mountains; it is well worth visiting on account of the many beautiful scenes and splendid waterfalls.

The neighbouring town of **Bischofshofen** is older than Werfen; many old Roman objects found here indicate a Roman settlement. Like Werfen, it is a favourite summer resort, and during the season it is the busy centre of railway traffic.



BISCHOFSHOFEN.

PONGAU.

From here a beautiful road leads to *Mühlbach*, charmingly situated in the valley of the same name, at the foot of the precipitous rocks of the *Hochkönig* (9,760 ft.) known as the *Wetterwand*, and a little farther on to the copper mines of *Mitterberg*. Beautiful pastures spread in all directions and above them tower the jagged peaks of the *Mandlwand*, resembling the rocky heights of the Dolomites. From here one reaches in about an hour the grassy summit of the *Hochkeil* (5,930 ft.), commanding magnificent views.

In the distance rises the spire of the beautiful church of *St. Johann*. This region is very lovely, with luxuriant Alpine meadows all around; to the south the green slopes of the *Hohen-tauern* shut in the view; to the north tower the wild rocky cliffs of the *Tennen Mountains*.

St. Johann, the capital of Pongau, lying on a green plateau above the banks of the river, looks very pleasant with its clean little houses and its stately church. On account of the large



ST. JOHANN.

number of good inns the pretty town is a favourite resting place for tourists, as well as a much frequented summer resort. The chief attraction of *St. Johann* is the *Licchtenstein-Klamm*, one of the finest clefts in Salzburg and perhaps the finest throughout the Alps.

Coaches and carriage are always to be had at the station to convey passengers to the Klamm or to Plankenau.

The road to the Klamm leads through the plain of the Salzach towards the green hills of the *Hohen Tauern*, past the spot where the Salzach suddenly takes a northern course, and enters the woody vale of the *Gross-Arler-Ache* to the point where perpendicular rocks shut in the valley. The rapid mountain torrent rushes along with a noise like thunder, as if it would destroy with elemental force everything that comes in its way. And yet, as we wander along the footpath into this awful wilderness, partly cut into the overhanging rocks and partly conducted over bridges, we cannot help wondering how the water can have filed its way

through these dizzy rocks, which in some places nearly meet above our heads; but just these rounded, washed-out rocks show us plainly how the river has done it. Everywhere we see such cavities, resembling glacial hollows; we can even observe the workings of the mountain stream, continued through a thousand years: how the water spins stones round like tops, with tremendous force, and drills out the hollows more and more. Having passed through this magnificent cleft and by gigantic blocks of stone we reach the second Klamme, which is more wild and grand than the first. Overhanging dark brown walls, only 3 or 4 yards apart, shut out the sky. Mysterious darkness reigns everywhere. Before us the river precipitates its waters from a height of 170 ft. down into the narrow ravine. If we visit the Klamme towards midday (the most favourable time) the waterfall is lighted up with dazzling sunshine, and rainbows of most magnificent colours span the spraying mass of water — an incomparable effect of light, enhanced by the darkness of the surroundings. Passing through a tunnel pierced into the left wall we reach the upper end of the waterfall and, shortly after, the end of the Klamme. Here the valley becomes pleasant and the river flows quietly on.

From thence one can mount to the high road which leads through the valley to *Groß-Arl*, and farther on, passing *Hüttschlag*, to the beautiful end of the valley.

Equally worth visiting is the *Kleinarl Valley*, which, opening quite near St. Johann, branches off at a right angle near *Wagrain*. It contains two lakes full of fish, the green *Jägersee* and the *Tappenkarsee*. Easy passes lead into the neighbouring valleys.

The *Hochgründeck* (6,090 ft.) rises immediately above St. Johann and is covered with forests and Alpine meadows. It commands most lovely views and is easily reached in about $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours, past picturesque little farms and through shady woods. An Alpine hut just below the summit affords comfortable accommodation.



RADSTADT.

PONGAU.

On account of its central position between the Tauern and the Limestone Alps, and especially between the Dachstein and the Hochkönig (to the east and west), the view is extremely favourable. The sight of the lovely green plain of the Salzach and the Enns, lying below with their numerous side valleys, is also most exceptionally beautiful.

The Gisela railway (Salzburg—Innsbruck) is not the only thoroughfare of Pongau. There are two other important branch lines: the one at *Bischofshofen*, leading through the Enns valley to Vienna, and the other, at *Schwarzach*, the Tauern railway, running to Triest.

The first line leads in steep ascent through the romantic Fritz valley to the watershed between the Salzach and Enns, and then down to the interesting little old town of *Radstadt*, situated on a rocky plateau high above the Enns valley. The old city walls, dating from the 13th century, with their massive towers still give the place an old-world character. The place was once of great importance as the starting-point for the *Radstadt Tauern-Pass*, which is the connection with *Lungau* and farther on with Carinthia and Italy; already the Romans founded a settlement here.

The *Rosßbrand* (5899 ft.), in the neighbourhood of Radstadt, affords a splendid view of the long range of the Hohen and Niederen Tauern; especially the view of the gigantic towering *Dachstein* group, in the immediate vicinity, is strikingly beautiful. An Alpine hut stands a few feet below the summit.

The Tauern railway ends at *Badgastein*, awaiting the completion of the Tauern tunnel. The valley of the Gasteiner-Ache terminates at *Lend* in a fine cleft, where the river forms a beautiful waterfall and flows directly into the Salzach. The line runs round the cleft and ascends a steep slope to the broad green valley of *Hof-Gastein*.

At the time when the mountains of the Gastein valley were renowned for their gold mines the rich mine owners had their beautiful palace-like



HOF-GASTEIN.



BADGASTEIN TOWARDS THE GAMSKARKOGEL.

residences in Hof-Gastein. The place was then much better off and had double the population that it has now. A new source of wealth was afforded this temporarily deserted market town, the thermal waters of *Badgastein* being conducted to it. Thus *Hof-Gastein* also became an important health resort, specially visited by those sufferers to whom the life in the far more fashionable *Badgastein* is too luxurious and expensive, especially as the effects of the cure are the same. The establishments (several bathing rooms, reading rooms, parks and promenades) are, it is true, less luxurious, but still they satisfy all moderate pretensions.

The *Bernkogel* (7750 ft.) and the *Gamskarkogel* (8130 ft.) near Gastein afford exceptionally fine views and are easily accessible.

From Hof-Gastein the railway runs to *Badgastein*, and commands beautiful views of the glaciers of the *Ankogel Group*. At the first moment we seem to have been suddenly removed to fairy land. Before us we see a landscape of such magnificent original beauty that it would surely be difficult to find its equal throughout the whole country of the Alps. The large, turbulent, foaming *Ache* rushes in two gigantic cataracts down the woody slopes from a height of 500 ft. On these slopes, which have scarcely a foot of even ground, and in the immediate vicinity of the thundering cataracts, the elegant health resort of *Badgastein*, with its grand hotels and beautiful villas, is built in the form of an amphitheatre. Owing to want of space one was obliged to build high-storied houses, and thus arose those sky-scrapers which have often twice as many stories at the back as in the front. A lofty bridge spans the foaming waterfalls, and around here the fashionable crowd gathers. Members of the highest aristocracy and the haute finance, celebrated statesmen and illustrious men of science, nay, even many a crowned head has Gastein numbered among its visitors. Kaiser Wilhelm I. visited Gastein many years in succession. Numerous important political events

were discussed between the German Emperor and his great chancellor Bismarck during their summer stay. Here Kaiser Franz Josef I (the owner of the Gastein springs) welcomed him repeatedly. The late Empress Elizabeth stayed here several summers for the cure. The fashionable life of the health resort on the one hand, and the grandeur of untamed nature on the other, the turbulent waterfalls, the dark green forests, gigantic mountains with their glittering snow-fields, altogether form a picture of indescribable charm, especially in the evening when everything is lighted by electricity and when the waterfalls are illumined.



BADGASTEIN TOWARDS THE RADHAUSBERG.

Near the waterfalls rise the springs, with a temperature of 49·6 degrees Celsius. The water is perfectly pure, tasteless, and without any smell, and has a strong radio-activity. It is conducted into all the bath establishments, hotels, and private lodgings. It is especially used in the form of baths, but of late years also as a drinking cure.

The Gastein Thermae are beneficial to the nerve, muscle, and vascular system, and are used with good results in all cases of weakness, and also after other cures. The results of the cure are increased by the pure aromatic mountain air (Badgastein lies 3330 feet above the level of the sea). It need not be mentioned that in this fashionable health resort all arrangements are on the most modern principles. During the season celebrated doctors prescribe. The vigilant local committee provides all kinds of entertainments, in the form of concerts, balls and other amusements. There is, of course, an orchestra, and in the Kursaal are reading and recreation rooms.

Numerous promenades and walks, excursions and mountain tours can be enjoyed in great variety. One of the favourite excursions is that to *Böckstein*, a little village situated at about an hour's walk up the valley, among beautiful Alpine landscapes. Here are the gold mills of the only remaining gold mine on the *Radhaus Mountain*. Here also begins the long tunnel of the Tauern railway.

PINZGAU.

If one continues the way through the valley, one passes three beautiful waterfalls and reaches, later on, the upper plateau, the *Nassfeld*, a green valley upon which high mountains, partly glaciers, look down with serious mien.

The side valleys, the Kötschach valley with its magnificent background, and the Anlauf valley near Böckstein, with its beautiful waterfalls and the grand view it affords of the *Ankogel* (10,880 ft.), are also well worth visiting. Beautiful passes (8000 ft.) lead from Nassfeld to the west into the Rauris valley, and in the south into the Mallnitz valley (belonging to Carinthia). There are also a great number of high mountain tours in this region, as, for instance, to the *Schareck* (10,040 ft.), to the *Ankogel* (10,880 ft.), and many others.

Pinzgau.

If we take the train from *Lend*, at the beginning of the Gastein Valley, and travel up the Salzach, we reach a deep, hollow gorge along which the railway passes through several tunnels. Here is the border of two districts, *Pongau* and *Pinzgau*. Soon we enter again the broad plain of the Salzach which is enclosed by the mighty range of the Hohen Tauern and the green chain of the schistic mountains. The luxuriant green valley is entirely strewn with small dark-brown wooden huts which are used for storing hay and are very characteristic of this part of the country; the pasture grounds, on which many herds of the celebrated Pinzgau horses and cattle graze, are separated from each other by simple wooden fences. The *Pinzgau*, then, is that district which encloses the upper part of the *Salzach*, the bed of the *Zell Lake*,⁷ and the valley of the *Saalach* turning to the north.



ZELL AM SEE.

The capital and, at the same time, the pearl of the whole district is **Zell am See**. The situation of this ancient town is indescribably beautiful. There are not many regions among the countries of the Alps which unite such a variety of contrasts into such a harmonious picture: to the south the majestic chain of the *Hohen Tauern*, broken by many side valleys, and its magnificently formed ice summits; to the north the jagged, bare rocks of the *Steinerne Meer*, in whose numerous cliffs and ravines light and shade are displayed in romantic variety; on both sides stretches a large plain affording an observation at a suitable distance, but to the east and west, in gently rounded outlines, rise mountains of about 6,700 ft., whose slopes are covered with woods and meadows as with a flowing velvet mantle, and embedded in the middle lies the wonderfully clear lake. It seems as if in this place all the charms of the Salzburg Alps were collected to form one picture of delightful grace! The enchanting beauty of this region is best seen from the lake, therefore even the hurried tourist should not miss making at least one tour around the lake in the steamer, which runs every hour, for it is here that the Tauern are best seen in all their splendour.

In consequence of its unusually rich gifts of nature **Zell am See** is visited every summer by many thousands of strangers. This increase from year to year of the number of visitors has caused such a rapid development in the lodging accommodation and traffic that on this account Zell can now meet all requirements. Large, elegant hotels and good inns, with over a thousand beds, offer the traveller every comfort. Besides these, charming villas and private houses can be let for longer or shorter stays. As a summer resort Zell am See is a real El Dorado, for its climate, notwithstanding the position (2,520 ft.), is exceptionally mild, and the air invigorating and pure.

The lake with its warm water (22 degrees Celsius) affords splendid opportunity for bathing. The life on the lake is exceedingly agreeable. A row across to the beautifully situated *Thumersbach* with its beautiful Riemanns Park, or around the whole lake is very enjoyable. There are many well-kept promenades, provided with comfortable resting places, leading along the banks of the lake through the reedy plain; towards the south to the fine *Castle Fischhorn*, towards the north to the old *Castle Prielau*, or extending along the green slopes of the *Schmittenhöhe* and presenting beautiful views of the pretty town, the lake and the mountains.

The surroundings of Zell am See afford numerous excursions; Zell is the starting point for all places from which a good view of the Hohen Tauern and the mountains of the northern Limestone Alps (*Steinernes Meer*, *Loferer* and *Leoganger Steinberge*) can be had.

Good roads enable the cyclist and the motorist to enjoy a great number of most magnificent rides.

Zell am See not only offers every comfort to the summer guests who seek peace, but also provides the ardent sportsman with every means of indulging in swimming, rowing, sailing, fishing, cycling and motoring; he can devote his time to tennis, to high mountaineering, or, if he prefers it, to the chase. He who is interested in athletic sports should not lose the opportunity of seeing the popular "Rangeln" (Wrestling), which takes place on St. James's day (July 25th) on the *Hundstein*, and on the third Sunday in August on the *Schmittenhöhe*, and which attracts the pugnacious youth of the whole Pinzgau and Pongau in large crowds. On Midsummer's day (June 23rd) and on the eve of the Emperor's birthday (August 17th) the visitors of Zell enjoy the grand spectacle of the illumined lake and the mountain fires.

In winter the lake is frozen so that all sorts of winter sports, such as skating, sleighing, and the ever-popular curling can be indulged in.



SCHMITTENHÖHE. VIEW TOWARDS THE GROSSGLOCKNER.

The green mountains to the east and west of the lake of Zell, the *Hundstein* (7,050 ft.) and the *Schmittenhöhe* (6,560 ft.) command beautiful views and may be reached easily; especially the *Schmittenhöhe* above Zell is very much visited and offers undisputably one of the finest panoramas.

He who would spare himself the trouble of climbing may make use of a little mountain carriage. A good hotel stands on the summit. The view unites the contrasts of the Salzburg landscape in a more extensive and effective measure than does the town of Zell am See in the valley; for to the north one sees not only the *Steinerne Meer* but also the whole gigantic chain of the Limestone Alps from the Tyrolese *Kaiser Mountains* in the west to the mountains of the Styrian Ennstal in the east. Whilst the Hohen Tauern are to be seen from Zell only across the lake, we have here a view of the magnificent chain in its whole extension. But the finest part of the panorama is surely the view of the *Kaprun Valley* which opens directly before us, with its incomparable circle of mountains. On the right, the bold *Kitzsteinhorn* (10,680 ft.), the most characteristic point in the mountains surrounding the Lake of Zell, with the extensive *Schmiedinger Glacier*; on the left, above the regular triangle of the *Imbachhorn* (8,240 ft.), the magnificent glacier of the *Hohen Tenn* (11,240 ft.) and the proud summit of the *Wiesbachhorn* (11,900 ft.). At the back above the end of the valley, the *Moserboden* with the *Karlinger Glacier*, rises majestically the highest mountain of the Tauern, the *Grossglockner* (12,660 ft.), with its neighbouring mountains, the jagged *Glocknerwand* (12,400 ft.), and the pure white snow fields of the *Johannisberg* (11,560 ft.). One sees, too, the lovely valley and the green plain of the Salzach, the broad hollow of *Saalfelden* and the charming lake of Zell, with the pretty little town built on the peninsula formed by the Schmittenbach. What a wonderful mixture of colour: the dark green of the forests, the dazzling white of the glaciers, and above all the bright blue of the sky! But nothing can be more impressive than the rising and setting sun viewed from this unique position. Those are blessed moments, when man feels himself drawn nearer to God.

Another beautiful excursion no visitor should miss in fine weather is the excursion that brings one without any trouble right into the middle of the region of the glaciers of the *Hohen Tauern*. It is in the *Kaprun Valley*, which terminates in the Salzach plain south of Zell. Since the opening of the beautiful Kaiser Franz Josef Road, the Tauern Valley, a once so quiet spot and almost shut off from the rest of the world, has become the object of thousands, none of whom returns unsatisfied. Since that time, apart from the good old inns, two first class hotels have arisen in the valley: the charming *Kesselfall Alpine House*, about the middle of the valley, and the *Moserboden Hotel*, on the upper plateau.

The *Kesselfall Alpine House* can be reached by carriage, or by omnibuses, which come and go five times daily; from there to Moserboden one can drive in a light trap. The excursion can be made in one day, but it is more advisable to go as far as the *Kesselfall Alpine House*, spend the night there, and go on, next morning, to the *Moserboden*.

Already the beginning of the drive, through the Salzach Valley with the wide view into the plain of the Pinzgau Valley and the mighty Tauern range, is very charming. On the southern side of the valley lies the picturesque village of *Kaprun*, and near it the dilapidated castle of the same name. Now the gloomy valley opens; dark woods clothe the steep slopes above which towers the proud *Kitzsteinhorn*. A rock over which the road winds seems to shut in the valley. Here we leave the carriage and take to the road passing through the magnificent *Sigmund-Thun-Klamm*, in which



KESSELFALL. ALPINE HOUSE.

the turbulent torrent pierces the rock. When we reach the road on the other side and rejoin the carriage, the glaciers at the end of the valley gleam in the distance.

We continue our way through bright meadows and shady woods; suddenly there rises in front of us the *Kesselfall Alpine House*, built in the style of the Pinzgau peasant houses. The roaring of a neighbouring waterfall vibrates in the air; down safe steps we reach an immense gorge, into which the mighty Kapruner Ache plunges headlong. It is the *Kesselfall*, one of the finest



MOSERBODEN.

waterfalls in the Hohen Tauern. In the evening, when lighted up by electric lamps, the spraying mass of water looks like liquid silver and forms a picture of fairy-like beauty.

Up the valley a narrow path continues ascending in many windings to the second plateau, over which the torrent falls again in picturesque cascades. Above we see the almost level *Wasserfallboden* (5,430 ft.), strewn with Alpine huts. Not a tree is to be seen, but a carpet of bright red Alpine roses covers the ground, and glaciers tower above.

Passing two simple inns, the *Rainer* hut and the *Orgler* hut, we reach the last plateau, a zigzag way leading up the mountain. A few steps along this path disclose to view the sanctuary of nature: we stand at the beginning of the *Moserboden*. Before our eyes extends a narrow russet green plain through which the silvery brook of the glaciers winds; on the dark steep rocky walls right and left lie the glittering blue glaciers. In the background, the jagged *Karlinger Glacier* reaches down to the foot of the valley like a mighty stream between the *Vordere Bärenkopf* and the *Hohe Riffel*. Ice-bound summits, from the *Wiesbachhorn* (11,900 ft.) in the east, to the *Kitzsteinhorn* (10,680 ft.) in the west, majestically enclose the silent elevated valley.

Here, at the same height as the *Schmittenhöhe* (6,560 ft.), stands the excellent *Moserboden Hotel*, a welcome stopping place for tourists, to whom a wide field is here opened, for from all directions the hold peaks and the easily accessible mountain ridges entice with magic power; the tour leading across the *Kapruner Törl* (8,780 ft.) into the neighbouring *Stubach Valley* affords the greatest variety and is much visited.

But the tourist who does not wish to climb any higher will be enchanted with this lovely spot. He will perhaps go to the end of the *Karlinger Glacier* and cast an admiring glance into the mysterious palace of the ice fairy, gleaming with a bluish green hue, or he can easily climb up to the *Höhenburg* (7,030 ft.) and enjoy the splendid view of the whole mountain range; a picture which he will never forget.

Almost as beautiful, but of quite another character, is the neighbouring *Fusch Valley* to the east. It does not possess the romantic gorges and waterfalls like most of the valleys of the

Tauern; it has not the majestic severity of the *Kaprun Valley*, but the scenery is much more charming.

The end of the valley near **Ferleiten** offers a picture of such magnificence that it is undisputably one of the most beautiful landscapes of Salzburg, and the *Pfandscharte*, which leads from there over easy paths into the mighty glacier world of the *Glockner Group*, is perhaps one of the finest passes of the Tauern mountains. The *Fusch Valley* is easily accessible by means of a good road; satisfactory accomodation is to be found throughout the valley.

In a side valley lies the idyllic health resort of **Fusch-St. Wolfgang** (4,130 ft.), one of the favourite summer stations of Salzburg.

To get to the **Fusch Valley** one either takes the train or the omnibus from Zell am See to **Bruck**, which is pleasantly situated in the broad Salzach Valley in front of the magnificent glaciers of the Fusch Valley.



BRUCK.

Near **Bruck** stands the proud *Castle Fischhorn* (lately restored), in a beautiful park. Here opens the *Fusch Valley*, deriving its name from the chief village **Fusch**. After a drive of three quarters of an hour through lovely scenery, which betrays the magnificence of the landscape to follow, we reach the village. Two side valleys branch

off: on the left the valley leading to *Bath St. Wolfgang*; on the right the *Hirzbach-Graben* through which, past the beautiful *Hirzbach Fall*, we reach the *Gleiwitzer hut*, and farther on the *Imbachhorn* (8,240 ft.), affording grand views, or the snow-clad summit of the *Hohe Tenn* (11,240 ft.).

We continue our drive through the main valley, which becomes narrower after *Bärenwirt*. Tourists can at this place leave the carriage and go on foot through the picturesque *Bärenschlucht* (Gorge) along the cascades of the *Ache* to **Ferleiten**.

The view from the plateau (3,840 ft.) is exceedingly beautiful; the verdant pastures dotted with dark green conifers all around, sharply-cut mountain peaks of beautiful form grouped picturesquely together and covered with glittering ice fields from which brooks dash over the steep rocks. The ice-bound mass of the *Fuscher Karkopf* (11,120 ft.) and the neighbouring *Sonnenrelleck* (10,880 ft.) in the background of the valley attract our attention the most. On the left of the latter is a deep depression of the ground, the *Pfandscharte* (9,150 ft.). Tourists find good accomodation in two hotels.

In order to gain time the mountaineer had better go on to the **Trauner-Alp** [Inn] ($1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs), beautifully situated in the hinder part of the valley below the *Pfandscharte*; for here stands in imposing magnificence the proudest peak of the surrounding mountains, the *Wiesbachhorn* (11,900 ft.), which can not be seen from **Ferleiten**. Here, too, we get a view into the *Käfertal*, at the innermost end of the valley, with its numerous waterfalls, which are well worth visiting.



GLEIWITZER HUT AND THE HOHE TENN.

Those who do not wish to go over the *Pjandscharte* into the region of the *Grossglockner*, can, without losing much time, return from Ferleiten by way of Bath Fusch-St. Wolfgang, where from the above-mentioned Bärenschlucht a pleasant path (provided with benches) leads past a beautiful point commanding magnificent views.

The little health resort lies shut off from the rest of the world sheltered in a woody opening of the valley (4,130 ft.); several carbonic acid springs, the wonderful mountain air, the quietness, and the walks in the beautiful pine woods, these are the features that have made Bath Fusch,



FERLEITEN.



KÄFERTAL.

more frequented from year to year, especially by those suffering from nervous diseases and weakness, or who are convalescent; two establishments meet all modern requirements. A road leads by a gradual descent down to the village of Fusch. There are many fine promenades in the neighbourhood, and excursions can be made in all directions. One can also pass into the neighbouring *Rauris Valley*.

Between the *Fusch* and the *Gastein Valley* lies the *Rauris Valley*, about 30 miles in length. It affords again two magnificent sights; the *Kitzloch Klamm*, immediately before it joins the *Salzach*, and the grand glaciers at the end of the valley near *Kolm-Saigurn*. The middle part is rather uniform, and the facilities for traffic might be better, therefore the valley is undeservedly neglected, but every one should make the excursion to the *Kitzloch Klamm*, as it takes up even less time than the visit to the *Liechtenstein Klamm*, to which it is not inferior, although not possessing its wildness.

One goes from *Zell am See* on the *Gisela* railway to the station of *Rauris-Kitzloch*, where one sees rising from the dark woods the two walls of the gorge which lean towards each other. The gorge is made easily accessible by means of strong wooden bridges and high steps, as well as by tunnels; it is rich in picturesque details. The *Kitzlochfall* offers the most magnificent picture where the water of the torrent dissolves into foam in falling from a height of 330 ft. A bold bridge, dashed with spray, spans the torrent, 200 ft. above the river. From here one can return through a disused mine and woods to the station.

Those who wish to see the *Rauris Valley*, reach the high road near *Landsteg* from the upper end of the gorge through shady paths and come then on level ground to the chief village of *Rauris*, upon which the summits of the glacial *Tauern* look solemnly down.

It takes about five hours to reach the end of the valley near *Kolm-Saigurn* (5,320 ft.). But this again offers an enchanting picture; mighty



BATH FUSCH-ST. WOLFGANG.

glacial summits stand around. The *Schareck* (10,440 ft.), the *Sonnblick* (10,350 ft.), and the *Hocharn* (10,860 ft.) are the most important. Glaciers break off into blue walls of ice, and cascades rush into the valley from dizzy heights.

Kolm was formerly the stamping mill of the mines high up in the *Goldberg* (8,000 ft. to 9,000 ft.), which are now no longer worked. The place is a starting point for tourists bound for the *Sonnblick*, on whose summit stands the *Zittelhaus*, the highest permanently inhabited Meteorological Station of Europe; it affords also accommodation to tourists and is a telephone station. The best-known passes are: the *Bockhartscharte* (7,460 ft.) and the *Riffelscharte* (8,010 ft.), uniting the Rauris Valley with the *Nassfeld*, the upper plateau of the Gastein Valley.

Now let us turn from *Zell am See* to the broad plain in the west, called *Ober-Pinzgau*, connected by the narrow-gauge Pinzgau local railway (*Zell—Krimml*).

Though the rather monotonous Salzach valley has nothing special to offer, yet the numerous side valleys of the Tauern, towards the south, hide many real gems of landscape. This may be said of the *Stubach Valley*, which can hold its own in grandeur of scenery with the neighbouring *Kaprun Valley*; and particularly of the *Krimml Valley* farthest west, with its incomparably beautiful waterfalls.

In about an hour and a quarter the local railway brings us to *Utten-dorf* at the opening of the *Stubach Valley*. This is typical of a Tauern Valley; it consists of no less than five terraces distinctly separated from each other by steep breaks; dark woods give it an earnest, almost gloomy character. The solemn silence is broken by the rushing of the waterfalls. Glittering ice-fields surround the end of the valley. A peculiarity of this valley are the lakes which lie embedded in grand high mountain scenery, the melancholy *Grünsee* (5,660 ft.) and the *Weisssee* (7,390 ft.) lying close to the glaciers. The valley, about 30 miles long, is very scantily populated. In

the upper part, above the *Weisssee*, lies the *Rudolfs* hut of the Alpine Club, to which a bridle path leads. It is the starting point for a great many mountain tours, both easy and difficult, in the *Glockner Group* (to the east) and the *Granatkogel Group* (to the west). Most frequented are the *Kapruner-Törl* to the *Moserboden*, and the easy pass, celebrated for a magnificent view, leading over the *Kalser Tauern* (8,370 ft.) to *Kals* in Tyrol, situated on the southern spur of the *Grossglockner*.

About the middle of the Upper Pinzgau, on both banks of the *Salzach*, lies *Mittersill*, above which towers a defiant old Castle.

Here terminate two passes which were once much used; towards the north the road over *Pass Thurn* (4,240 ft.) to *Kitzbühel* in Tyrol (on the railway-line *Zell-Innsbruck*); towards the south the way through *Velber Valley*, with its many little lakes, over the deserted *Velber Tauern* (8,460 ft.) to *Windisch-Matrei* in Tyrol, or to the *Gschlöss Valley*, which leads from the east to the grand glacial region of the *Grossvenediger* (12,200 ft.).

Passes also lead to the *Venediger Group* from the two valleys lying farther west, the *Hollersbuch Valley* and the *Habach Valley*, where emeralds and other valuable minerals are found. In the upper part of the latter valley a shelter of the Alpine Club stands, opposite the jagged *Habach glacier*. From here highly interesting glacier tours can be made.

The journey by train becomes more interesting from where the *Habach Valley* joins the *Salzach Valley*, which assumes a romantic glen character, for, where side valleys open to the south, the glittering glaciers of the approaching main range look down into the plain. The landscape becomes most magnificent after the pretty village of *Neukirchen*, where the two *Sulzbach Valleys* branch off and through their openings the *Grossvenediger* (12,200 ft.) is discernable amid a sea of glaciers.

From *Neukirchen* a good bridle path leads to the *Wildkogel* (7,410 ft.), a mountain in an extremely advantageous position; it is of the same importance in this part as is the *Schmittenhöhe* for the surroundings of *Zell am See*; a good inn stands half an hour's walk from the summit.

The *Upper Sulzbach Valley* is the shortest route to this gigantic glacier. It is rich in beautiful sights and is well worth visiting. In the background of the valley lies the *Kürsinger* hut of the Alpine Club amid indescribably beautiful glacial landscape. At the foot extends the terrific, cragged *Ober-Sulzbach Glacier*, with its chaos of ice blocks and unfathomed crevices (The Turkish Tent City). Above stand in solemn stillness the majestic summits of the *Grossvenediger* (12,200 ft.), the *Grosse Geiger* (11,220 ft.), and many others.

The village of *Wald* is the last place on the *Salzach* before the railway turns into the western *Tauern Valley*, known as the *Krimml Valley*.

The village of *Krimml* is about $\frac{3}{4}$ hour from the station where carriages and omnibuses can be had, and is beautifully situated on a green slope which seems to form the end of the *Salzach Valley*. As chief tourist station and favourite summer resort it is often crowded during the season, in spite of its numerous large hotels.

Krimml owes its renown and attractiveness principally to its magnificent *Waterfalls*, said to be the finest of their kind in Europe; for neither Switzerland, nor Scandinavia possesses such wonders of nature. The valley breaks off near *Krimml* into a steep rocky precipice over a height of 1,300 ft. The river rushes down from this enormous height in three bold cataracts, the sight of

which makes one feel giddy. At first an undivided mass of enormous power, the water is soon converted into a seething mass and is finally dashed into clouds of spray; to this is added a roaring noise; a thundering and rumbling as if the earth were shaken in its foundations can be heard for miles around. This impressive scene is surrounded by beautiful, dark fir woods, and below lies the green plain of the Salzach.

The falls are made easily accessible by a well-constructed carriage road built by the Alpine Club, and are effectively illumined in the evening by electric arc lamps. Numerous pavilions enable one to see them from the most advantageous points and from different sides. The most favourable light is in the morning and at midday. It takes about three hours to visit the three waterfalls. The *lower fall*, about 330 ft., is only to be seen in its full grandeur when one ascends to the "Regenhäuschen". In the morning iridescent rainbows may be seen in the spraying mist. The *middle fall* consists of several enormous cascades, but the *upper fall* is the most impressive.



THE UPPER KRIMML FALL.



KRIMML AND THE WATERFALLS.

The *Krimml Valley* is also rich in charming scenery. In the far end of the valley lies the *Warusdorfer* hut of the Alpine Club (8,100 ft.), affording a lovely view of the cragged *Krimml Glacier* and the grand peaks of the *Venediger Group* (*Dreiherrenspütze*, 11,680 ft., and many others).

The *Richter* hut (7,870 ft.) is also beautifully situated, in the *Rainbach Valley* to the west, through which one can reach the equally interesting *Reichenspütze Group* (11,020 ft.).

Passes lead from the *Krimml Valley* into the neighbouring valleys over rocks and glaciers. We mention here only the much frequented pass from *Krimml* to the west over the plateau into the *Gerlos Valley*, and farther on to *Zell am Ziller* in Tyrol (to which a road is planned) and into the region celebrated for its natural beauties, the *Zillertal Alps*.

Having become acquainted with the grandeur of *Tauern Valleys*, an excursion remains for us into the so-called *Mittel-*

Pinzgau, situated north of *Zell am See*, the district of the *Saalach*.

The *Saalach*, the most important tributary of the *Salzach* rising west of *Zell* on the Tyrolese frontier, then approaches the lake of *Zell* within two miles, and, although the river had only to pierce a hillock a few feet high to join the *Salzach*, yet it turns to the north and chooses the farther and more difficult course between the gigantic walls of the Limestone Alps, finally to reach the *Salzach* again below the capital of *Salzburg*.

If we take the train along the *Gisela* line from *Zell am See* towards *Innsbruck*, we pass the above-mentioned watershed and reach *Saalfelden* soon after leaving the shores of the lovely lake of *Zell*. The place is very beautifully situated; though not in the immediate vicinity of the lake, yet the view of the grand mountain range which rises from the wide green hollow is far more extensive than from *Zell*. Especially the view of the *Grossglockner Group* is more complete and almost more imposing, although seen from a greater distance. The green mountains on both sides of the *Zeller*

See form a pleasant centre. Almost threateningly rise the *Leoganger Steinberge*, the *Steinerne Meer* and *Hochkönig*, with their strong walls, deep gorges, and jagged ridges. The white walls of the castle *Lichtenberg* look down from the steep slope of the *Steinerne Meer*. Numerous other castles and ruins give the surroundings of *Saalfelden* a picturesque charm. A beautiful landscape is here unfolded to our eyes, most enchanting when the rays of the setting sun glow in brightest red colours on the otherwise pale walls of the *Steinerne Meer* and flush the glaciers of the *Tauern* with a delicate reddish tint.

It is quite natural that the clean market-town, to which the large Roman church with its mighty square stone tower lends a stately appearance, is a much frequented summer resort; *Saalfelden* is also an important starting point for tourists bound for the three above-mentioned mountain groups. The finest of all the grand mountain tours is surely that leading over the *Steinerne Meer* to the *Königssee*, which affords a view into a region of quite another character.



SAALFELDEN.

The *Gisela* railroad leads from *Saalfelden* to the west in steep ascent, close beneath the immense precipice of the *Birnhorn* (8,780 ft.), to the prettily situated watering-place of *Leogang* and reaches its highest point (3,230 ft.) near *Hochfilzen*, the frontier between *Salzburg* and *Tyrol*, descending again in full view of the *Kaiser Mountains* to *St. Johann in Tyrol* and *Kitzbühel*.

The *Saalach* turns towards the north through the mighty defile between the *Steinerne Meer* to the east and the *Leogang* and *Loferer Steinberge* to the west. One gets from here once more a beautiful view of the *Hohen Tauern*. The road then leads into the solitary, gloomy "*Diesbacher Hohlwege*". On both sides rise steep horizontal rocks, over which numerous waterfalls rush down. Ten miles from *Saalfelden*, where the walls are farther apart, the two villages *Frohnwies* and *Oberweissbach* lie close together. The country is rich in beautiful Klamms (Gorges), two of which, the *Seisenberg Klamme* and the *Vorder Kaser Klamme*, rank among the finest and are scarcely inferior to the *Liechtenstein Klamme*.



LOFER.

near St. Johann; the *Vorder-Kaser Klam*, especially, even surpasses it in its awe-inspiring wildness. The walls, on which at an enormous height one can see the traces of erosion caused by the water, meet in some places to within a foot. Gigantic blocks are wedged in the crevices and seem to be suspended in the air above the head of the spectators. An interesting deep cavern with a beautiful waterfall, the *Lamprechtsofenloch*, has been made accessible by the Alpine Club.

From *Oberweissbach* a beautiful road leads over the *Hirschbühel* (3,870 ft.) to the *Hinter See* near Berchtesgaden. One can also visit the *Seissenberg Klam* on the same road.

Presently the rocks close in and form the Pass *Luftenstein*, which was valiantly defended during the French wars in 1809. We enter now the picturesque plain of *Lofer*. Luxuriant green meadows extend on all sides. Vast dark forests cover the foot of the mountains which rise precipitously into gigantic grey walls: to the west, the disjointed mass of the *Loferer Steinberge* with its beautifully formed peaks; and to the east, the summits of the *Reiteralm*. *Lofer*, a pleasant spot well suited for a long sojourn, is much frequented by summer guests and tourists who wish to climb the proud pinnacle of the *Loferer Steinberge*. This region is also a profitable field for botanists and geologists, and lovers of old customs and costumes.

The finest view of the expanding valley, crossed by the clear waters of the *Saalach*, with its grand mountain chain, is obtained from the *Kalvarienberg* lying close by.

Towards the other side the glen of *Lofer* is shut in by narrow passes. In all these valleys much blood was shed during the years of 1800, 1805, and 1809. Towards the west a road

leads over the wild, romantic *Strub Pass* into the region of the *Kaiser Mountains*, to *St. Johann in Tyrol*.

Soon after *Lofer* the woody valley of the *Saalach*, through which the road leads to *Reichenhall*, is shut in by steep slopes forming the *Knie Pass*, into the rocks of which the road had to be cut.

Past the little watering-place of *Oberrain* we reach the health resort of *Unken*, pleasantly situated in the broad, sheltered valley, and, like *Lofer*, a much frequented summer station; but soon the valley is shut in by the romantic *Steinpass*. The road leads through the gate of an old tower marking the border of the province of Salzburg, and enters Bavaria.

From the village of *Melleck* (where the customs examination takes place) the *Lofer* mountains can again be seen in all their glory, as if bidding a last farewell. The road then leads in view of the grand precipices of the *Reiteralm* to the woody *Saalach Valley*, and on to the health resort of *Reichenhall* near Salzburg. Here ends the great circular tour which we have made through the Province of Salzburg.

The Tauern Road and the Lungau.

We have not yet mentioned the fourth district of the country, *Lungau*, which contains the region watered by the upper part of the *Mur* flowing eastward, south of the *Enns*. The lower part of the river belongs entirely to the crownland of *Styria*, and, from a geographical point of view, *Lungau* ought to be looked upon rather as a part of the latter, especially as it is divided from the rest of Salzburg by the walls of the *Niederer Tauern*, which are separated from the *Hohen Tauern* by the *Artscharte* (7,500 ft.). Over this mountain chain leads the pass of the *Radstädter Tauern* (5,790 ft.), this being the only good connection of the *Lungau* with the north.

This pass was once of great importance. The Romans already built the road over it, connecting *Aquileia* (near *Triest*) with *Iuvavum* (Salzburg). Several mile stones with Latin inscriptions bear witness to Roman civilization



UNTERTAUERN.

in this lonely country. The pass was much frequented up to modern times, lying west of the *Brenner*, which connects Innsbruck with Verona, and being the first carriage road over the Alps by means of which the traffic of all countries to Carinthia and Italy was conducted. Nowadays a good high road leads over the *Radstädter Tauern*, practicable for mail coaches, motor cars, and, with some precaution, also for cyclists. But, on the whole, this old highway is now rather quiet, for most of the traffic passes over other roads.

The quaint old town of *Radstadt* is the starting point of the Tauernroad. From here the road leads towards the south to *Untertauern* (10 miles), where the most interesting part of the pass begins. The valley narrows off into a gloomy gorge, through which the foaming wild mountain torrent forces its way. To right and left huge waterfalls rush down the mountains. Having passed the idyllic *Gnadenalpe*, a path branches off near an old Roman mile stone to the *Johannis Fall* (470 ft.), well worth seeing and only

a quarter of a mile distant.

The road goes up to the highest level of the valley, whose slopes are entirely covered with bright red Alpine roses. Here lies the charming little place *Obertauern* with its old church and well-kept hotel. Soon we have reached the height of the pass (5,790 ft.), on which stands a little church surrounded by a churchyard. Here tired wanderers who have fallen victims to the raging snow-storms or avalanches have found their last resting place. Gigantic, beautifully formed mountains tower above the bright carpet of Alpine roses and the slopes covered with dark dwarf firs.



OBERTAUERN.

The road goes sharply down to *Tweng* in Lungau, where good accommodation can be had. The landscape still retains its mournful character, which, in fact, is possessed by the whole of *Lungau*. The dark green pine forests reach down to the bottom of the narrow valley.

The *Taurach Valley* gradually widens and we reach *Mauterndorf*. The whole district lies very high, for even the bottom of the *Mur* is entirely above a height of 3,300 ft. above the level of the sea. Corn can only be cultivated on very sunny and sheltered places. The population is mostly occupied in the rearing of cattle. The predominant local colouring is the dark green of the pine woods which clothe the mountain slopes. Higher up, brownish green meadows are spread out, over which tower the grey, bare summits; but the chief attractions of the landscape are hidden in remote side valleys which are not yet frequented by the great

THE TAUERN ROAD AND THE LUNGAU.

stream of tourists. Anyway, *Lungau* lies somewhat apart from the rest of the world: a little world in itself, full of tranquillity, the very place for those seeking rest and recovery. Therefore *Tweng*, *Mauterndorf*, *St. Michael*, and other places are well known as summer stations.



TWENG.

In consequence of this retirement the old customs and costumes of the people are better preserved in *Lungau* than elsewhere.

Lungau is accessible from the east by a local line leading from *Mauterndorf* through the *Mur Valley* to *Unzmarkt*; this line,



CASTLE MOOSHAM.

however, is not much used. *Lungau* is surrounded on all other sides by high mountains with numerous side valleys spreading out like a fan from the middle of the district.

Mauterndorf, with its ancient houses and stately old castle, which has lately been restored, offers a beautiful view. The old frescoes in the chapel of the castle are well worth seeing. The road leads from here to the south up the mountain saddle separating the *Taurach Valley* and the *Mur*



MAUTERNDORF.

Valley and then descends past the large, restored fortress of *Moosham* to *St. Michael* in the *Mur Valley*. This pretty little place is the starting point for beautiful excursions to the uppermost "Winkel" (corner) of the *Mur Valley*, chiefly to the grand *Rotgülden Valley*, in whose background, close below the gigantic walls of the *Hafner* (10,200 ft.), lie two dark green lakes, joined by a waterfall.

The road leads on from *St. Michael* over the pass *Katschberg* (5,470 ft.) to *Gmünd* in the Carinthian *Lieser Valley* and then to the valley of the *Drau*.

Let us return to *Mauterndorf*, which, as already mentioned, is the first station on the *Mur Valley Railway*. If we continue down the *Taurach* we reach *Tamsweg*, the capital of the *Lungau* (passing the place of pilgrimage *Maria Pfarr*), situated where the *Taurach* joins the *Mur* in a broad basin, right in the middle of the district. The valleys join each other here like radii proceeding from a centre, with high summits in the background. On a slope, commanding beautiful views, stands the *St. Leonhard's Church*, one of the most beautiful buildings of the country, in the late Gothic style, reminding one by its fortifications of the siege of the Turks.

The numerous valleys round about *Tamsweg*, and the easily accessible mountains between them, afford abundant excursions. We mention here only the ascent of the *Hochgolling* (9,540 ft.) through the *Göriach Valley* or the *Lessach Valley*.

From *Tamsweg* the railway runs along the *Mur* and enters the crown-land of *Styria*. Those who do not mind a long and rather tiresome railway journey can return to *Salzburg* by way of *Unzmarkt-St. Michael-Selztal-Bischofshofen* (occupying about 12 hours).

Motor Tours.

Owing to the mobility of motorists, to whom distance does not count, it is, of course, quite out of the question to be able to give anything approaching a full list of the roads practicable for motorists throughout Salzburg. We will mention, therefore, only some favourite tours which can be made in a short time, 1—3 days.

MOTOR TOURS. [1 DAY.]

[I.] Salzburg*— Δ Walserberg—Reichenhall* 12 km—by way of Hallturm—Berchtesgaden* 18 km—[Hintersee and back 20 km or Berchtesgaden—Königsee and back 12 km]—Berchtesgaden—Schellenberg 14 km— Δ Hangendenstein—Grödig—Salzburg* 14 km.

[Altogether 78 km with Hintersee, or 70 km with Königsee.]

[II.] Salzburg*— Δ Walserberg—Reichenhall*—Berchtesgaden* 30 km—Ramsau 11 km— Δ Hirschbühel 11 km—Weissenbach 6 km—Lofer* 10 km—Bad Unken 9 km— Δ Mellek-Reichenhall* 18 km— Δ Walserberg—Salzburg* 12 km.

[Altogether 107 km.]

[III.] Salzburg*— Δ Rott—Freilassing 7 km—Laufen* 13 km—Tittmoning 21 km—Burghausen* 17 km—Alt-Ötting 17 km—Unter-Garching 15 km—Trostberg 6 km—Traunstein* 20 km—Freilassing 27 km— Δ Rott—Salzburg* 7 km.

[Altogether 160 km.]

[IV.] Salzburg*— Δ Walserberg—Reichenhall*— Δ Hirschbühel—Lofer* 68 km—Erpfendorf 18 km—Hütte 14 km— Δ Reit im Winkel—[Marquardstein 12 km—Staudach 3 km—Bernau 10 km—Prien 6 km—Seebruck 20 km] (Tour round the Chiemsee)—Traunstein* 13 km— Δ Rott—Salzburg* 34 km.

[Altogether 194 km.]

[V.] Salzburg* $\frac{433 \text{ m}}{742 \text{ m}}$ Hof 15 km—Fuschl 8 km—St. Gilgen* 7 km—St. Wolfgang*—Strobl 16 km—Ischl* 12 km—Ebensee* 17 km—Gmunden* 17 km—Lambach* 28 km—Vöcklabruck 22 km

* Oil and Benzine. Δ Custom-house. — 1 mile = 1.6 km. 1 km = 0.625 mile.

MOTOR TOURS.

—Frankenmarkt* 14 km—Strasswalchen 16 km—Eugendorf 17 km
—Salzburg* 10 km.

[Altogether 199 km.]

VI. Salzburg*—Hallein* 15 km—Golling* 13 km—Bischofs-
hofen 27 km—St. Johann i/P.* 8 km—[Liechtensteinklamm]—Lend*
15 km—Hofgastein* 17 km [Road from Hofgastein to Badgastein
closed] Hofgastein—Lend 17 km—Bruck i/P. 19 km [Fusch—Bären-
wirt and back 22 km]—Zell a/See* 5 km [trip to Kesselfall Alpenhaus
 $\frac{750\text{ m}}{1150\text{ m}}$ and back 28 km]—Saalfelden* 16 km—Weissenbach 16 km
[Seisenberg Klamm]—Lofer* 10 km [Lamprechtsofentochhöhlen]—
Unken 9 km— Δ Mellek—Reichenhall*— Δ Walserberg—Salzburg*
30 km.

[Altogether 217 km.]

VII. Salzburg*—Golling* 28 km—Abtenau* 19 km— $\frac{712\text{ m}}{971\text{ m}}$
Vordere Gosau 17 km—Gosauschmied 4 km—Gosäumühle [Prome-
nade to Hallstatt 4 km, closed to Motorists]—Ischl* 17 km—Salz-
burg* 58 km.

[Altogether 143 km.]

MOTOR TOURS. [2 DAYS.]

[VIII.] Salzburg*—Ischl* 58 km (see Tour V)—Goisern*
10 km $\frac{500\text{ m}}{982\text{ m}}$ Pötschenhöhe 9 km—Aussee* 10 km—Steinach-Ird-
ning* 32 km—Gröbming 20 km—Schladming* 19 km—Radstadt*
19 km—Hütttau 15 km—Werfen 15 km—Salzburg* 45 km.

[Altogether 252 km.]

[IX.] Salzburg*— Δ Rott—Traunstein* 34 km—Seebruck
13 km—Rosenheim* 30 km—Munich* 59 km—Ebersberg 32 km—
Wasserburg 19 km—Altenmarkt 27 km—Waging 20 km—Frei-
lassing 25 km— Δ Rott—Salzburg* 7 km.

[Altogether 266 km.]

[X.] Salzburg*—Hallein*—Golling*—Werfen—Hütttau—
Radstadt* 75 km $\frac{850\text{ m}}{1738\text{ m}}$ Obertauern 22 km—Mauterndorf* 18 km
and back to Radstadt* 40 km—Gröbming 38 km—Salzburg* 139 km
(see Tour VIII.)

[Altogether 332 km.]

[XI.] Salzburg*—Lofer* (see Tour IV) 68 km—Erpfendorf
18 km—St. Johann i/T.* 8 km—Wörgl* 30 km—Rattenberg 15 km

* Oil and Benzine. — Δ Custom-house. — 1 mile = 1.6 km. 1 km = 0.625 mile.

MOTOR TOURS.

—Schwaz* 19 km—Hall i/T. 22 km—Innsbruck* 9 km—Zirl 11 km
 —Telfs* 13 km—Nassereith 26 km—over the Fernpass $\frac{836\text{ m}}{1210\text{ m}}$ Ler-
 moos 19 km—Reutte* 23 km [from Reutte by carriage to Hohen-
 schwangau 12 km or from Reutte to Castle Linderhof 27 km. Road
 is closed to Motorists]—Lermoos* 23 km— Δ Garmisch-Parten-
 kirchen* 24 km—Murnau* 24 km—Weilheim 20 km—Starnberg
 27 km—Munich* 27 km— Δ Rott-Salzburg* 130 km (see Tour IX.)
 [Attogether 556 km.]

MOTOR TOURS. [3—4 DAYS.]

[XII.] Salzburg*—Ischl* (see Tour V) 58 km—Aussee* 29 km
 —Steinach-Irdning* 32 km—Liezen 12 km—Rottenmann* 12 km
 —Mautern 40 km—St. Michael* 21 km—Leoben* 10 km—Bruck
 a/d. Mur* 15 km—Frohnleiten* 25 km—Peggau* 9 km—Graz*
 21 km, back to Bruck a/d. Mur* 54 km—Mürzzuschlag* 31 km—
 Semmering* 17 km—Schottwien* 10 km—Neunkirchen* 19 km—
 Wiener-Neustadt* 17 km—Traiskirchen 23 km—Mödling* 9 km—
 Vienna* 20 km—Hütteldorf 9 km—St. Pölten* 65 km—Melk* 30 km
 —Amstetten* 45 km—Enns* 46 km—Linz* 26 km—Wels* 31 km
 —Lambach* 15 km—Salzburg* (see Tour V) 79 km.
 [Attogether 830 km.]

[XIII.] Salzburg*—Radstadt* 75 km $\frac{850\text{ m}}{1738\text{ m}}$ Obertauern
 22 km—Mauterndorf* 18 km—Tamsweg* 11 km—St. Michael 16 km
 $\frac{1061\text{ m}}{1641\text{ m}}$ Katschberghöhe 6 km—Gmünd* 22 km—Spital a/d. Drau*
 15 km—Möllbrücke 11 km—Greifenberg 23 km—Ober-Drauburg*
 18 km—Lienz 20 km—Mittenwald 16 km—Sillian 15 km—Toblach*
 16 km $\frac{1190\text{ m}}{1410\text{ m}}$ Schluderbach 10 km—Cortina d'Ampezzo* 18 km—
 Δ Dogana—Pieve di Cadore 25 km—Longarone* 25 km—Belluno*
 21 km—Feltre 25 km—Fonzaso 7 km— Δ Monte Croce 24 km—
 Primiero* 11 km $\frac{717\text{ m}}{1444\text{ m}}$ San Martino di Castrozza* $\frac{1444\text{ m}}{1984\text{ m}}$ Rolle-
 pass (caution)—Pancveggio* 30 km (caution)—Predazzo* 14 km
 [Tour by way of Moena $\frac{1170\text{ m}}{1758\text{ m}}$ (caution) Costatunga Pass—Karer-
 see Hotel and back 25 km]—Cavalesce 14 km (caution)—Auer*
 24 km—Bozen* 19 km—Waidbruck 19 km—Brixen* 20 km—
 Franzensfeste* 8 km—Sterzing* 22 km—Brennersattel 14 km—
 Matrie 17 km—Innsbruck* 22 km—Hall 9 km—Schwaz* 22 km
 —Rattenberg 19 km—Wörgl* 15 km—St. Johann i/T.* 30 km—
 Erpfendorf 8 km—Lofer* 18 km—Unken* 9 km— Δ Mellek—
 Reichenhall*— Δ Walserberg—Salzburg* 30 km.

[Attogether 853 km.]

* Oil and Benzine. — Δ Custom-house. — 1 mile = 1.6 km, 1 km = 0.625 mile.

Mountain Climbing and Winter Sports.

After what has already been said in the introduction and in the description of a tour through the country, no special emphasis is needed to assure the traveller that such a mountainous country as Salzburg must be a real paradise to mountaineers. The lower hills, covered with woods and meadows, affording magnificent views; the bold summits of the Limestone Alps; the gigantic primary rocks, crowned with glaciers, all offer the greatest variety to the tourist.

It is just this great variety of scenery that enables the climber to obtain a good view from nearly every mountain.

Tourists who like to take it easy will be satisfied with ascending those summits already mentioned in the previous chapters as being easiest of access and offering the greatest reward, viz: the *Gaisberg*, *Schafberg*, *Hochgründeck*, *Hochkeil*, *Rossbrand*, *Bernkogel* and *Gamskarkogel*, and especially *Schmittenhöhe* and *Wildkogel*, which can be climbed by every one, even the most inexperienced, provided his perseverance holds out.

The skilled tourist will not shun these "Allerweltsberge" (every man's mountains), but his ambition will induce him to undertake bigger and more difficult excursions. For him a wide field is open in which he may follow his own individual inclinations and ability.

There are rather difficult mountain tours, which the average climber may undertake, and really difficult ones, upon which only the experienced may venture, entailing daring climbs and dangerous crossings. Our Alpine region has been splendidly opened up by the great Alpine Clubs, especially the "Deutscher und Österreichischer Alpenverein" and the "Österreichischer Touristenklub", far more so than in Switzerland. The more frequented tourist paths have been carefully marked, in some places new and easy ways and bridle paths were laid out, rendering some magnificent beauties of nature accessible. Dangerous places have been made secure; on solitary heights and in lovely valleys Alpine shelters are open during the season and supplied with a stock of provisions. Some of these houses deserve the name of hotels rather than of shelters, on account of the comfort they offer — a contrast to most of the Swiss shelters!

The Alpine Club devotes so much care to the training of the mountain guides, that those of Salzburg can safely hold their own with the Swiss ones, and they have proved this fact occasionally in expeditions into foreign mountainous countries.

The following enumeration of advisable ascents is, of course, restricted to the description of the most favourable and most frequented tours, and is divided, according to the geological structure of the country, into the region of the Limestone Alps and the Hohen Tauern.



THE HOHE GÖLL.

[THE UNTERSBERG.] Being the outpost of the Alpine world, the Untersberg near Salzburg affords naturally a favourable view, uniting the grand mountain scenery with that of the pleasant valleys. Its gigantic mass, rising sheer out of the ground, has about the form of a triangle whose angles are directed towards *Salzburg*, *Berchtesgaden*, and *Reichenhall*. On its high plateau are summits of moderate height, the *Geiereck* (6,020 ft.) and the *Salzburger Hochthron* (6,180 ft.) in the direction of Salzburg, and the highest summit, the *Berchtesgadener Hochthron* (6,580 ft.), with a precipitous wall, towards *Berchtesgaden*.

From Salzburg one drives to *Grödig* on the straight road through the *Leopoldskron Moos* to *Glaneck*, and mounts through the romantic *Rositten Valley* to the hollow of the upper *Rosittenalm*, towards which the walls of the *Geiereck*, with their numerous caves, descend in awful steepness. In the neighbourhood is the remarkable *Kolowrats Cave* with its beautiful ice formations, and the interesting distribution of large and small caves called "Gamslöcher". A bold path cut into the vertical wall, but well secured (*Dopplersteig*), leads to the plateau, on which the shelter of the Alpine Club stands (4 hours from Grödig). From here, passing over a meadow, we reach the summit of the *Geiereck* ($\frac{1}{4}$ hr.), surmounted by a large iron cross, and $\frac{1}{2}$ hour later the *Salzburger Hochthron*, from which a more extensive view is obtained.

The continuation of the way to *Berchtesgadener Hochthron* (3 hrs.) offers undoubtedly the finest panorama of the *Berchtesgaden* mountains: *Watzmann*, *Steinernes Meer* and others. The way, however, is rather tiresome, on account of the continual ups and downs. The summit, below which another shelter of the Alpine Club stands, is more comfortably reached from *Berchtesgaden*, by the beautiful path "über das Leiterl", in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours.



[THE WATZMANN.] Every visitor to *Berchtesgaden* will be astonished and enchanted when the gigantic form of the *Watzmann* (9,060 ft.) appears before his eyes, and the mountaineer will hardly

be able to withstand the temptation to climb this bold group. The ascent of the *Watzmann* is, indeed, one of the finest tours around Salzburg, and much easier than one at first imagines; this must, at least, be said of the first peak, the *Hocheck* (8,830 ft.). The *Watzmann*, it must be remembered, is not a single mountain, but a long wall, the narrow side of which is seen from Berchtesgaden; the traversing of the ridge, descending sheer into the stony *Wimbach Valley* and to the emerald green waters of the *Königsee*, is very difficult.

From *Berchtesgaden* one drives along the fine Ramsauer road to *Ilsank* and ascends an excellent, easy path leading nearly the whole way through shady pine woods to a hunting-box commanding beautiful views. The path now takes one, in sight of the dreary rock-desert which is surrounded by the steep summits of the smaller *Watzmann* and the so-called *Watzmannkinder* (*Watzmann's Children*), over pastures, and later on over ledges of rock, to the shelter of the Alpine Club ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. from *Ilsank*), where one usually spends the night. From here the way leads over boulder-strewn slopes in two hours to the *Hocheck* (8,830 ft.). The highest summit (9,060 ft.) can be reached in $\frac{3}{4}$ hour over the narrow ridge, which, in spite of the security afforded by ropes, greatly taxes the nerves. Freedom from giddiness is especially necessary in continuing the grand crossing of the ridge to the southern summit (9,050 ft.), which affords the most extensive view of the neighbouring mountains and of the dark waves of the *Königsee* lying far below. This tour should only be undertaken by skilled mountaineers and with good guides (2 hours). Also the ascent of the southern summit in the wild *Wimbach Valley* requires skilful guidance. The ascent of the *Watzmann* from *St. Bartholomä* directly over the almost vertical wall is considered one of the most difficult in the whole Alps.



[THE HOHE GÖLL.] The second-highest mountain of the Berchtesgaden country, the *Hohe Göll* (8,410 ft.), can be ascended without any difficulty.

Hallein is the chief starting point. One climbs to the *Dürnberg* mine, and the greater part of the way leads through beautiful woods, then over



STEINERNES MEER. — THE BREITHORN.



ON THE SUMMIT OF THE GROSSGLOCKNER.

Alpine meadows to *Eckersattel*, above which stands the shelter of the Alpine Club (4 hrs.). This point can also be reached from *Berchtesgaden* in about the same time, passing through the charmingly situated health resort of *Vordereck*. One generally spends the night here, and next morning passes the precipice over which a secured way leads up to a cleft, the "Rauchfang"; the climb through this cleft is not difficult, and one reaches the ridge and in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. the summit. The view is grand, especially that into the awful desert of the surroundings. Those who do not wish to return by the same way may take the path over the interesting western ridge to the *Hohe Brett* (7,790 ft.) and the *Torrner Joch* (5,750 ft.) along well-kept paths to *Berchtesgaden* or *Königsee*.



[THE STEINERNE MEER.] One of the most interesting tours in the Salzburg Alps is the crossing of the *Steinerne Meer* from *Königsee* to *Saalfelden*, which gives one a good impression of the peculiarity of the Limestone plateaus and their awful wildness and dreariness, but is also rich in beautiful landscapes.

One crosses the *Königsee* to *St. Bartholomä* and ascends past the beautiful *Schrainbach Fall* through the steep *Saugasse* to the little *Funtcn See*, embedded in the hollow of a plateau (comfortable shelter, 4 hrs.). From here the way leads across the immense desert of the *Steinerne Meer* in 3 hrs. to the *Riemannscharte*, or *Ramseiderscharte* (7,010 ft.), on which stands also a shelter, the splendid view over the green plain of *Saalfelden* and the *Zeller Lake* of the glaciers of the *Hohen Tauern* forming a strange contrast to the dreary monotony of the last few hours. One descends now in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. by a very steep, but secured path to *Saalfelden*. With this pass one can easily connect the ascent of the summits of the *Steinerne Meer* (*Brcithorn* [8,300 ft.], *Schönfeldspitze* [8,840 ft.], *Hundstod* [8,650 ft.], and others).



[THE HOCHKÖNIG.] The highest mountain of the Salzburg Limestone Alps is the *Hochkönig* (9,800 ft.). Its ascent is well worth trying, on account of the beautiful view of the *Tauern* obtained from the summit, and, although not difficult, requires some perseverance.

It is best to set out from *Mitterberg* (4 hrs. from *Bischofshofen*) (night quarters). The jagged *Mandlwand* on the east corner is first passed, and the road continues through a dreary "Kar", past the bold *Torsäule*, till the broad ice-field to the north is crossed. On the chief peak, which is ascended from the other side, stands a shelter of the Austrian Tourist Club.

Interesting ascents, but only for skilled mountaineers, lead towards the south over the wild *Birgkar* in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours to *Dienten* near *Lend*, and to the west over the *Teufelslöcher* on secured paths, but requiring precaution, to the small *Bertgen* hut, and farther on by way of *Hintertal* to *Saalfelden*, $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours.



[THE GROSSGLOCKNER.] Now let us turn to the grandest mountains of the country, the *Hohen Tauern*. The *Grossglockner* attracts the greatest attention among the numerous important peaks, because it is the highest mountain of the whole chain (12,660 ft.). No mountain in the region of the Eastern Alps has acquired so much popularity as the *Grossglockner*. Reproductions of the village of *Heiligenblut* in *Carinthia*, with its pointed church steeple and the white, slender pyramids of the *Grossglockner* in the background, are to be met with everywhere.

The frontier between the crownland of Salzburg and *Carinthia* runs along the whole principal ridge of the *Tauern*, so that the summit of the *Grossglockner*, rising in a south western side ridge, belongs in reality to *Carinthia*, but as all the paths to it from the north are on the Salzburg side we may justly add it to the tours of Salzburg's mountains.

The different ascents we will now briefly mention: The easiest and most favourite tour in this region is the *Pfandscharte* (9,150 ft.), which leads through the beautiful *Fusch Valley* almost direct to the foot of the *Grossglockner*.

One ascends from the *Trauneralpe* behind *Ferleiten* in steep zig-zags to the fairly safe *Pfandscharte Glacier* and reaches the pass in about $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and, below, a wonderful glimpse of the *Grossglockner*, till then invisible, is suddenly revealed. The way then leads to the *Glocknerhaus*, beautifully situated on the *Pasterzen Glacier*, in full view of the *Grossglockner*. No tourist should miss the ascent of the glacier up to *Franz Josefs-Höhe* (8,060 ft.), $1\frac{1}{4}$ hrs., for here the wonderful ice world is disclosed in its full beauty and charm. From pure white ice-fields the "Pasterze" flows like a gigantic bluish-green stream to the valley. Above it rise the precipitous dark walls of the twin-peaks of the *Grossglockner*, and the cragged wall of the *Glocknerwand*; on the right, above the broad expanse of ice, is the *Johannisberg* (11,560 ft.), wrapped in a mantle of pure white snow. Still higher up stands the *Hofmanns* hut, a shelter for climbers.

The passes from the *Moserboden* in the *Kaprun Valley* over the *Riffellor* (10,390 ft.) and from the *Stubach Valley* over the *Ödenwinkelscharte* (10,730 ft.) to the *Hofmanns* hut are grand glacier tours, the latter requiring more experience in mountain climbing.

Under ordinary circumstances the ascent to the *Grossglockner* offers no special difficulty, but it requires freedom from giddiness and some training. For the tourists coming from the north (especially those coming over the *Pfandscharte*) only the so-called "Hofmannsweg" is of importance, for which the *Glocknerhaus* is the starting point.

One crosses the *Pasterze* near *Franz Josefs Höhe*. From the *Glockner* the outer *Glocknerkar Glacier* descends towards the left, forming an immense break. This is avoided by passing over the rocks to the right and attempting the glacier only where it is less steep. The numerous crevices require the greatest caution. The shelter on the *Adlersruhe* (11,550 ft.) is reached in about



THE WIESBACHHORN.

4 hours, and is well worth visiting, on account of its magnificent situation. A one hour's climb over a very steep glacier slope and rocks leads to the *Kleinglockner* (12,560 ft.), which is connected with the summit of the *Grossglockner* (12,660 ft.) by a ridge about 26 ft. long and only one foot wide. On either side yawn precipices, over 3,000 ft. deep, making the summit inaccessible to those subject to giddiness, in spite of the three strong cables, which are, however, sometimes hidden beneath the snow. From the end of the ridge one reaches in a few minutes the summit, on which stands an iron cross. The view from here is of overwhelming beauty.

The descent can be made from the *Adlersruhe* through the rather monotonous *Leitertal* to *Heiligenblut* (about 5 hrs.), or past the *Stüdt* hut through the *Ködnitz Valley* to *Kals* in Tyrol (about $4\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.).



[THE WIESBACHHORN.] A view, if possible still more beautiful, is offered by the *Wiesbachhorn* (11,900 ft.), belonging also to the *Glockner* group, which rises like a bold needle from the ridge between the *Fusch* and the *Kaprun Valley*, but the ascent is more difficult and requires still greater experience.

From the *Moserboden Hotel* one ascends in about $2\frac{1}{2}$ hrs. to the *Schwaigerhaus*, from here over the icy *Kaindl Ridge* to the *Wielinger Scharle* and up the steep path to the summit.

The ascent is somewhat easier from *Ferteiten* over the *Mainzer* hut (3 hrs.) to the *Wielinger Scharle* and on to the summit (4 hrs.).

A very interesting glacier tour is the descent from the *Wielinger Scharle* over the *Glocknerin* (11,420 ft.) and the *Bärenkopf* (11,320 ft.) to the *Hofmanns* hut.

From the *Mainzer* hut a beautiful path, the "hohe Gang" leads along the high slopes of the *Ferteiten Valley* over the *Bockkar Scharle* (10,150 ft.) to the *Hofmanns* hut ($3\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.). It is a very interesting tour for mountaineers and is an access to the *Glockner* group still more attractive than the neighbouring *Pfandscharte*.



[THE GROSSVENEDIGER.] Next to the Grossglockner, one of the most important groups of the Hohen Tauern is that of the *Grossvenediger* (12,200 ft.), celebrated for its beautiful glaciers; on account of this, the ascent of the *Grossvenediger*, no matter from which side it is undertaken, is rather a tedious glacier tour, but is otherwise not difficult. The view from the top (the summit itself cannot be reached, owing to the overhanging masses of snow) is known to be one of the grandest in the Austrian Alps.

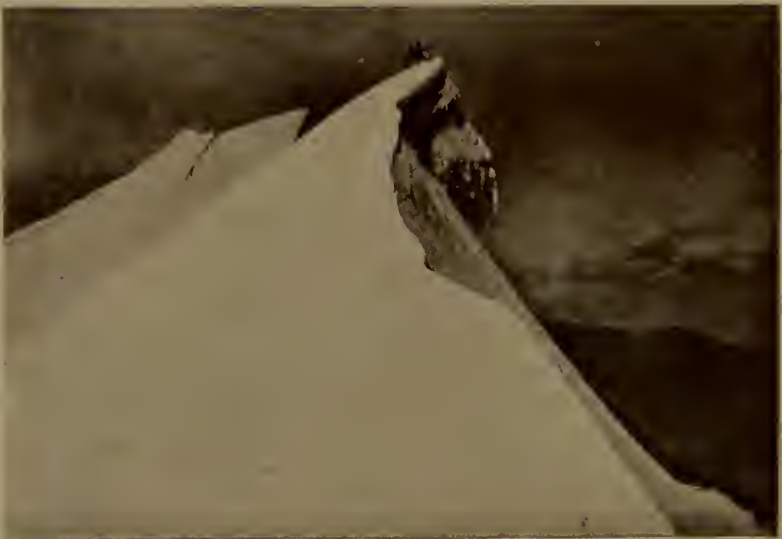
The most difficult, but also the most interesting and, for those coming from the north, the nearest ascent is the one from the *Kürsinger* hut in the *Obersulzbach Valley*, crossing the two *Sulzbach Glaciers* and ascending steeply to the ridge between the *Klein-* and *Grossvenediger* (4 hrs.).

The ascent from the west to the Venediger region is by way of the *Krimmler-Törl*, which connects the *Warnsdorfer* hut in the upper Krimml Valley with the *Kürsinger* hut (3½ hrs.) and affords a magnificent view of the glaciers.

The ascent is easiest from the east side, where the *Prager* hut, beautifully situated in the background of the *Gschlöss Valley*, is the starting point. The summit is reached over the large *Schlatten Glacier* and the broad ice-field in 4 hrs. Three beautiful passes lead from the north to the *Prager* hut, the shortest and most beautiful is from the *Berliner* hut in the *Habach Valley* over the ice-covered *Schwarzkopf-Scharte* (9,500 ft.) in about 4 hrs.

Tourists who wish to visit the South Tyrolese Dolomites can descend from the *Grossvenediger* southward to the *Defregger* hut and over *Prägraten* through the *Isel Valley* to *Windischmalrei* and on to *Lienz* in the *Drau Valley*.

Another much frequented pass from the glacier world of the Venediger group to the summits of the Dolomites leads from the upper *Krimml Valley* over the *Birnlücke* (8,680 ft.), or a little farther west over the *Krimmler Tauern* (8,780 ft.) in the *Ahrn Valley* to *Tanfers* and on to *Bruneck* in *Pustertal*, to which excursion can be joined a visit to the *Hochgall* (11,180 ft.) in the *Rieserferner* group.



ON THE SUMMIT OF THE GROSSVENEDIGER.



SPORTING PLACE NEAR ZELL AM SEE.

[WINTER SPORTS.] The true friend of the mountains will not limit his tours to the summer months. In winter the mountain world is full of charm and offers still more grandeur. It is true, the winter tours require greater powers of endurance and perseverance. Skiers will find great enjoyment in the runs on the slopes of the lower hills of the Tauern, but the more enterprising sportsmen will attempt the summits of the high mountains (Hochkönig, Sonnblick, Grossvenediger), where many shelters afford inestimable service. Ski-ing has developed remarkably during the last ten years, and the soldiers of the Austrian army are now being taught it.

The most popular of all winter sports is tobogganing; children and grown-up people, men and women, all devote themselves to it with the same ardour, and thorough training has resulted in great skill, which is manifest in organized races.

Skating is confined chiefly to the youth. Men seem to prefer curling. Many other sports are held at this season. *Zell am See* is one of the chief centres for winter sports; here the best curlers and other sportsmen of Pinzgau and Pongau compete with one another.

Although in the mountains almost every village affords opportunity for training in these sports, yet certain places may be looked upon as being the chief centres, as, for instance, *Zell am See*, which, lying on the lake, is well suited to ice fêtes; also *Salzburg* (Gaisberg, Heuberg), *Hallein* (Schlenken, Rossfeld), *St. Johann*, *Rauris*, *Hof-Gaslein*, *Millersill*, *Krimml*, and others; in the neighbouring provinces: *Berchtesgaden* (Vorderbrand), *Reichenhall* (Zwiesel), *Traunstein* (Hochgern), in Bavaria, and *Kitzbühel* in Tyrol.

WINTER SPORTS.



SALZBURG.

IN THE FOLLOWING WE GIVE, IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER,
A SHORT

REGISTER OF PARTICULARS

RELATING TO THE DIFFERENT PLACES OF THE CROWN LAND:
THEIR SITUATION, ACCOMODATIONS, BATHS, &C., AND TRUST
THEY WILL BE OF SERVICE TO STRANGERS VISITING THE
COUNTRY.



ABTENAU. *2350 feet above sea-level. 3 hours by coach from the railway-station Golling. Post, Telegr., Doctor. [See page 35.]*

Quiet tourist resort, free from dust.

Shaded walks in pine-woods. Views on the Tennen Mountains and the Donnerkogel. Mountain tours. Guides. Beautiful excursions to the Hydropathic „Zwieselbad-Handlhof“, to Gosau and the Gosau lakes, to Hallstatt.

Inns, private apartments.

Information through the „Verschönerungsverein Abtenau“.

GASTHOF ZUR POST, M. Buchegger, propr.

AIGEN. *1406 feet above sea-level. Railway-station. Post, Telegr., Telephone. [See page 28.]*

Beautifully situated health-resort,
half an hour from Salzburg.

Castle belonging to Prince of Schwarzenberg. Magnificent park with extensive panorama of the City and the mountain range. Lawn-tennis. Shooting, fishing.

Inns, private apartments.

Information to be obtained from the „Verschönerungsverein Aigen“.

BAD-FUSCH. *4130 feet above sea-level, 2 hours drive from railway-station Bruck-Fusch. Post, Telegr., Doctor. [See page 49.]*

Mountain health resort and mineral baths.

Mountain panorama of unrivalled grandeur. Lovely walks in extensive woods. Recreation-grounds. Shooting, fishing. Guides.

Hotels.

GRAND HOTEL and PENSION WEILGUNI
Weilguni, proprietor.

(Illustrated prospectus gratis.)

BADGASTEIN.

3322 feet above sea-level. Railway-station, Post, Telegr., Telephone. Doctors, Chemist. [See page 41.]

**Watering place of world-wide celebrity.
The most health-giving Alpine thermal springs
in Europe. High radioactivity.**

The springs have a maximum-temperature of 120° F and are most efficacious against nervous disorders of a general or local nature, against gout, rheumatism, diseases of the kidneys and the bladder and in all ailments caused by a diminution of nerve-power.

The site of **Badgastein** in the midst of the high Alps is one of enchanting beauty. Magnificent walks in extensive pine-forests. Kursaal and long covered way.

56 Hotels and boarding-houses. Thermal baths in every house.
Every comfort.

Season from 1st May to 1st Oktober.

During the months of May, June and September considerably reduced prices of rooms.

Delivery of thermal water to all parts; orders will be executed by
Heinrich Mattoni, Vienna.

Prospectus and all information through the „Kurkommission Badgastein“.

HOTEL BADESCHLOSS, H. Walter, manager.
HOTEL STRAUBINGER, C. & P. Straubinger, propr.
HOTEL GASTEINERHOF, K. Windischbauer, propr.
HOTEL GERMANIA, A. Mühlberger, proprietor.
HOTEL KAISERHOF, H. Hirt, proprietor.
HOTEL WEISMAYR, R. Weismayr, proprietor.
HOTEL HIRSCH, K. Bentz, proprietor.
HOTEL SALZBURGERHOF, L. Lackner, proprietor.
HOTEL EUROPE, V. Sedlacek, proprietor.

BISCHOFSHOFEN.

1795 feet above sea-level. Railway-station, Post, Telegr., Doctor, Chemist. [See page 37.]

Summer resort.
Starting point for mountain-tours.

Favorite walks: Pongauerburg, Gainfeld waterfall, Keltenhügel. Mountain-tours: Hochkönig and Übergossene Alm, Steinerne Meer, Hochfeiler. Guides. Swimming-bath, mud-bath.

Hotels, inns, private apartments.

Prospectus and information through the „Verschönerungsverein
Bischofshofen“.

HOTEL BAHNHOF, Anton Hültner, proprietor.

BÖCKSTEIN. *3380 feet above sea-level, half an hour from the railway-station Badgastein; Post, Electr. [See page 42.]*

Mountain resort in the Gastein Valley, at the entrance of the great Tauern Tunnel.

Magnificent situation. Numerous excursions into the high Alps. Guides.

Hotel, inns, private apartments.

BRUCK *2500 feet above sea-level. Railway-station Bruck-Fusch, Post, Electr., Doctor, Chemist. [See page 48].*
IN PINZGAU.

Summer and Tourist resort at the entrance to the Fusch and Ferleiten Valleys.

Numerous excursions and walks. Easy walk to the Hundstein. (Beautiful panorama.) Celebrated mountain tours: Großglockner, Imbachhorn, Hohe Tenn. Guides. Shooting, fishing.

Inns, private apartments.

Information through the „Gemeindevorsteherung Bruck in Pinzgau“.

GASTHAUS GMACHL, Franz Gmachl, proprietor.

GASTHAUS LUKASHANSL, Hans Mayr, proprietor.

FERLEITEN. *3774 feet above sea-level, 2¼ hours drive from the railway-station Bruck-Fusch, Post, Electr., Telephone. [See page 48.]*

First-class centre for mountain-tours into the high Alps.

Excursions: Trauneralpe, Käfertal, Mainzer hut. The most favorite passage over the Pfandlscharte to the Großglockner and to Heiligenblut. Guides. Shooting.

Inns and private apartments.

ALPENGASTHOF TRAUNERALPE, Hans Mayr, propr.

ST. GILGEN. *1805 feet above sea-level. Railway-station, steamship. Post, Electr., Telephone, Doctors. Chemist. [See page 32.]*

Summer colony and bathing place on the borders of the Aber lake.

Magnificently situated. Favorite summer resort for families. Playgrounds, fishing, rowing and sailing. Regattas. Walks and excursions in all directions.

Hotels and inns, private apartments.

Illustrated prospectus through the „Verschönerungsverein St. Gilgen“.

SEEHOTEL, Hans Pichler, proprietor.

GNIGL. *1477 feet above sea-level. Railway-station, Post, Telegr.,
Doctor, Chemist.*

**Prettily situated village near the town of
Salzburg.**

Shady walks in the woods. Lovely mountain panorama. Excursions
in all directions. Favorably situated for winter-sports. Swimming-bath.

Inns and private apartments.

Information to be obtained from the „Gemeindevorsteherung Gnigl“.

GOLDEGG. *2708 feet above sea-level. 45 minutes from
the railway-station Schwarzach — St. Veit.
Post, Telegr.*

**Sheltered summer resort with small mountain-
lake and old castle.**

Extensive pine-forests. Baths. Fishing.

Inns, private apartments.

Particulars through the „Gutsverwaltung Graf Galen“ (Estate Office
of Count Galen) in Goldegg.

GOLLING. *1539 feet above sea-level. Railway-station,
Post, Telegr., Telephone, Doctor, Chemist.
[See page 34.]*

**Health-and summer resort, surrounded by
woods.**

Excellent climate and air free from dust. Famous sights close by:
Golling Waterfalls. Pass Lueg and the Salzachöfen.
Alpine tours: Hohe Göll, Tennengebirge, Hagengebirge.
Guides. Swimming-bath. Recreation-grounds. Shooting, fishing.

Hotels, inns and private apartments.

Prospectus and information through the „Verschönerungsverein Golling“.

HOTEL and PENSION GOLLINGERHOF
C. & K. Kraus, proprietors.

HOTEL ALTE POST, L. Steinacher, propr.

GROSSGMÄIN. *1809 feet above sea-level 15 mi-
nutes from the Railway-station
Gmain. Post, Telegr., Telephone,
Doctor, Chemist. [See page 31.]*

**Beautifully situated Summer resort, three
quarters of an hour from Bad Reichenhall.**

Hotels, inns, private apartments.

Information through the „Verschönerungsverein Grossgmain“.

HALLEIN. *1454 feet above sea-level. Railway-station, Post, Telegr., Telephone, Doctors, Chemist. [See page 34.]*

Interesting old town, beautifully situated.

Salt, brine and moor baths. Establishment for inhalations. Sanatoriums. Celebrated salt-mines in the Dürnberg. Important marble industry.

Hotels, inns, private apartments.

Prospectus and information through the „Fremdenverkehrsverein Hallein“.

HOFGASTEIN. *2852 feet above sea-level. Railway-station, Post, Telegr., Telephone, Doctors, Chemist. [See page 40.]*

Watering place and summer resort.
Gastein Thermae of high radioactivity. 115° F.

Thermal baths in the „Centralbad“ establishment and in the various hotels and private apartments. Kurpark. Alleys. Shady walks. Orchestra. Play-grounds. Starting point for mountain tours: Ankogel, Sonnblick, Gamsgarkogel etc. Guides. Shooting, fishing.

Hotels and inns, boarding houses, private apartments.

Prospectus and information to be obtained from the „Kurkommission Hofgastein“.

HOTEL CENTRAL vorm. MÜLLER, J. Puffler, propr.
HOTEL MOSER, E. Moser, proprietor.

BAD-ISCHL. *1556 feet above sea-level. Railway-station, Post, Telegr., Telephone, Doctors, Chemist. [See page 33.]*

The most frequented health resort and watering place of the whole Salzkammergut. □□
Summer residence of the Emperor of Austria.

Salt-water springs. Brine and turkish baths. Establishment for inhalations. Hydropathic establishments. Swimming baths. Kursaal, Concerts, Theatre. Extensive walks in parks and woods. Numerous excursions to the lovely lakes of the Salzkammergut. Every comfort. Recreation grounds. Fishing.

Hotels, inns, boarding houses, private apartments.

Prospectus and information through the „Kurkommission Bad-Ischl“.

HOTEL KAISERIN ELISABETH, C. Seeauer, propr.
HOTEL BAUER, F. Hauptmann, managing director.
HOTEL POST, L. Koch, proprietor.
HOTEL VICTORIA, A. Wischenbarth, proprietor.
HOTEL GOLDENES KREUZ, S. Schwendmayr, propr.
HOTEL KAISERKRONE, J. G. Haager jun., proprietor.
HOTEL ERZHERZOG FRANZ KARL, S. Sonnenschein, proprietor.

ST. JOHANN

1864 feet above sea-level. Railway-station, Post, Telegr., Doctors, Chemist. [See page 38].

IN PONGAU.

Beautifully situated Summer resort.
Starting point for the excursion to the grand
„Liechtenstein-Klamm“.

Fine panorama from the Hochgründeck, 3 hours' walk. Mud- and swimming bath. Play-grounds. Fishing.

Hotel, inns, private apartments.

Information through the „Gemeindevorsteher St. Johann in Pongau“.

KESSELFALL-ALPENHAUS

IN THE KAPRUN VALLEY.

3466 feet above sea-level. 2½ hours' drive from the railway-station Zell am See, Post, Telegr., Telephone. [See page 46.]

First class Alpine health resort.
Summer and tourist station.

Every modern comfort. The Kesselfall which is lighted by electricity is unique. Walks in pine-forests. Mountain tours into the high Alps. Guides.

Prospectus and information to be obtained from „Brüder Gassner in Zell am See“.

HOTEL KESSELFALL-ALPENHAUS
Brüder Gassner, proprietors.

KOLM-SAIGURN

5320 feet above sea-level. 5 hours' drive from the railway-station Taxenbach. [See page 50.]

IN THE RAURIS VALLEY.

High station for the summer. The most easy and shortest ascent to the Sonnblick with the Zittelhaus.

Long-known place where gold is found. The Zittelhaus is the highest meteorological Observatory in Austria. Guides.

Inns.

HOTEL TAUERNHOF, G. Ammerer, proprietor.

KREUZSTEIN

1582 feet above sea-level. Station of the Mondsee steam navigation, 20 minutes from the railway-station Scharf-ling. Post, Telegr., Telephone.

ON THE MONDSEE.

Idyllic spot on the borders of the Mondsee.
WALDHOTEL KREUZSTEIN, M. Rössle, proprietor.

KRIMML. *3470 feet above sea-level. Railway-station, Post, Telegr., Doctor, Chemist. [See page 52.]*

Alpine health resort and tourist station.

Stupendous waterfalls, the most important on the Continent. Illumination of the falls. Magnificent mountain tours: Großvenediger, Dreiherrnspitze, Reichenspitz; Kitzbüheler Alps, Zillertal Alps. Guides. Walks and excursions. Play-grounds.

Hotels, inns, private apartments.

Prospectus and information through the „Verschönerungsverein Krimml.“

HOTEL POST, St. Walzl, proprietor.

HOTEL KRIMMLERHOF, J. Strasser, manager.

GASTHOF AM WASSERFALL, A. Hofer, proprietor.

KRIMMLER TAUERNHAUS (5170 feet above sea-level),
S. Geisler, proprietor.

KUCHL. *1513 feet above sea-level. Railway-station, Post, Telegr., Doctor, Chemist. [See page 34.]*

Lovely situated summer resort.

Charming walks and excursions: Georgenberg; Golling Waterfalls. Starting point for the ascent of the Hohe Göll. Baths. Fishing.

Inns, private apartments.

Information through the „Verschönerungsverein Kuchl.“

LEND. *2092 feet above sea-level. Railway-station, Post, Telegr., Doctor, Chemist. [See page 40.]*

Village at the mouth of the Gasteiner Ache. (Waterfall.) Starting point for excursions on foot and by carriage into the Gastein Valley.

Hotel and inns.

LEOGANG. *2575 feet above sea-level. Railway-station, Post, Telegr., Doctor, Chemist. [See page 55.]*

Summer resort at the foot of the Leoganger Steinberge („Stone-mountains“).

Ferruginous springs. Beautiful paths in the pine-forests.

Inns.

LOFER. *2100 feet above sea-level. 3 hours' drive from the railway-stations Saalfelden or Reichenhall. Post, Telegr., Telephone, Doctors, Chemist. [See page 56.]*

Much frequented summer resort. Air-cure. Tourist centre. Extremely picturesque site.

Swimming and mud baths. Extensive walks in the woods. Numerous excursions and mountain tours. Guides. Play grounds. Shooting, fishing.

Inns, private apartments.

Prospectus and information through the „Verschönerungsverein Lofer“.

GASTHOF BRÄU, J. G. Rothbacher, proprietor.

MAISHOFEN. *2500 feet above sea-level. Railway-station, Post, Telegr.*

Summer resort and tourist station. Charming position, only $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Zell am See.

Beautiful mountain panorama. Shady walks in the woods. Direct ascent to the Schmittenhöhe and Hundstein wheuce grand views of the high snowy peaks can be obtained. Tours into the high Alps.

Bathing establishment. Play ground. Shooting, fishing.

Inns and private apartments.

MATTSEE. *1650 feet above sea-level. $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour's drive from the railway-station Seekirchen-Mattsee, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours' drive from Salzburg. Post, Telegr., Doctor, Chemist. (See page 34.)*

Summer resort on the borders of the Trumer lake. Mild, equable climate. Bracing lake air.

Level walks with lovely vistas on the lake and the mountains. Recreation grounds. Shooting, fishing. Rowing, sailing. Regattas.

Inns and private apartments.

Prospectus and information to be obtained from the „Saisonverein Mattsee“.

MAUTERNDORF. *3683 feet above sea-level. Railway-station, Post, Telegr., Doctor, Chemist. [See page 59.]*

Beautiful summer resort on the old Roman road over the Tauern mountains. Centre for the diligence drives over the Radstädter Tauern and the Katschberg from Salzburg to Carinthia and vice versa.

Sulphurous baths. Walks in the forests. Play grounds.

Hotel, inns, private apartments.

Prospectus and information through the „Verschönerungsverein Mauterndorf“.

HOTEL POST, E. Mayr, proprietor.

MAXGLAN. *1395 feet above sea-level. 15 minutes from Salzburg. Post, Telegr., Doctor, Chemist.*

Rising suburb in the immediate vicinity of Salzburg. Beautiful mountain panorama.

Numerous excursions. Mud and swimming baths.

Inns, private apartments.

Information through the „Verschönerungsverein Maxglan“.

ST. MICHAEL *3505 feet above sea-level. 1½ hour's drive from the railway-station Mauterndorf. Post, Telegr., Doctor, Chemist. [See page 60.]*

IN LUNGAU.

Idyllic mountain village. Station of the mail-coaches over the Tauern road.

Starting point for the ascent of the Speiereck and for the excursions to the beautiful Rotgülden lake. Guides. Shooting, fishing.

Inns, private apartments.

Information through the „Gemeindevorstellung St. Michael in Lungau“.

MITTERSILL. *2583 feet above sea-level. Railway-station, Post, Telegr., Doctor, Chemist. [See page 52.]*

Principal place of the upper Pinzgau. Tourist centre.

Not far distant is the sulphur bath Burgwies. Excursions and mountain tours. Guides. Shooting, fishing.

Inns, private apartments.

Information through the „Verschönerungsverein Mittersill“.

MORZG. *1412 feet above sea-level. 15 minutes by tram from Salzburg. Post, Telegr., Telephone, Doctor, Chemist.*

Much frequented summer resort in the vicinity of Salzburg, on the tram line to Berchtesgaden.

Extensive woods with well-kept paths. Numerous walks. Ten minutes from Morzg is the Castle Hellbrunn with the celebrated artistically planned waterworks and fountains.

Inns, private apartments.

Prospectus and information through the „Verschönerungsverein Morzg near Salzburg“.

MOSERBODEN 6560 feet above sea-level. 3 hours from „Kesselfall - Alpenhaus“ (railway-station Zell am See). Post, Telephone. [See page 47.]

IN THE KAPRUN VALLEY.

First class mountain resort in the immediate vicinity of the Glaciers.

Excellent accomodation. Level walk at the foot of the *Karlinger Glacier*. Mountain and glacier excursions. The most beautiful and at the same time the shortest ascent over the *Riffeltor* to the *Großglockner*. Guides.

Prospectus and information through „Brüder Gassner in Zell am See“.

HOTEL MOSERBODEN, Brüder Gassner, proprietors.

MÜHLBACH 2800 feet above sea-level. 2½ hours' drive from the railway-station *Bischofs-hofen*. Post, Telegr., Doctor, Chemist. [See page 38.]

IN PONGAU.

Charming mountain resort; starting point for the ascent of the Hochkönig.

Favorite excursion (2 hours): to the *Mitterberg alpe*, with celebrated copper-mines, now belonging to an English Company. Interesting collection of pre-historic finds. Guides.

Inns, private apartments.

Information through the „*Gemeindevorstehung Mühlbach in Pongau*“.

NEUKIRCHEN. 2803 feet above sea-level. Railway-station, Post, Telegr., Doctor, Chemist. [See page 52.]

Tourist centre; most convenient starting point for mountain-tours in the district of te Groß-venediger.

Richly wooded surroundings. Fine panorama from the *Wildkogel* (with Alpine inn), much frequented by tourists. Guides.

Inns, private apartments.

Information through the „*Verschönerungsverein Neukirchen in Pinzgau*“.

GASTHOF ZUR POST, Alb. Schett, proprietor.

OBERTAUERN. 5560 feet above sea-level. 3½ hours' drive from the railway-station *Radstadt*. Post, Telegr. [See page 58.]

Alpine station on the height of the Radstädter Tauern Pass.

Ancient settlement, formerly hospice, transformed into a modern Alpine inn. Numerous easy tours to the near mountain tops. Guides.

ALPENHOTEL WIESENEGG, C. Wurmb's Erben, propr.

PARSCH. *1400 feet above sea-level. Railway-station, Post, Telegr.*

15 minutes from the city of Salzburg. Numerous villa-residences.

Terminus of the cog-wheel railway to the top of the Gaisberg. Fine view of the city and of the chain of mountains. Hydropathic establishment.

Hotel, inns, private apartments.

Information to be obtained from the „Verschönerungsverein Aigen near Salzburg“.

RADSTADT. *2820 feet above sea-level. Railway-station, Post, Telegr., Doctors, Chem. [See page 40.]*

Picturesquely situated town with interesting mediaeval walls and fortifications. Starting point for the coach-drive over the Hohen Tauern.

Large selection of walks and excursions. Fine panorama of the Dachstein group from the Rossbrand mountain. Guides. Swimming bath. Play ground. Shooting, fishing.

Hotel, inns, private apartments.

Information through the „Verschönerungsverein Radstadt“.

RAURIS. *2993 feet above sea-level. 2 hours' drive from the railway-station Taxenbach. Post, Telegr., Doctor, Chemist. [See page 50.]*

Old settlement in a richly wooded valley; dwelling houses characteristic of the Pinzgau style of wooden buildings.

Excursions and mountain tours. Guides. Swimming bath. Fishing.

Inns.

Information through the „Verschönerungsverein Rauris“.

SAALFELDEN. *2462 feet above sea-level. Railway-station, Post, Telegr., Telephone, Doctors, Chemist. [See page 50.]*

Favorite summer and tourist resort at the foot of the Steinerne Meer („Sea of stones“).

Magnificent mountain tours. One of the most favorite ones is that over the Riemannhaus to the Königsee. Beautiful drive over the Hirschbühel to Berchtesgaden. Mud and swimming baths. Play ground. Shooting, fishing.

Hotel, inns, private apartments.

Prospectus and information through the „Verschönerungsverein Saalfelden“.

SALZBURG. 1386 feet above sea-level. Railway-junction. Post, Telegr., Telephone. Headquarters of numerous public bodies. Every convenience and arrangements for a lengthy stay at all seasons.
[See page 16.]

Capital of the Province of Salzburg.

Mozart's native town.

100.000 visitors every year.

GRAND HOTEL DE L'EUROPE, G. Jung, proprietor.

HOTEL BRISTOL, R. Fleischmann, proprietor.

HOTEL ÖSTERREICHISCHER HOF, F. Irresberger, propr.

PARKHOTEL formerly NELBÖCK, Ch. Kraus, propr.

HOTEL PITTER, Th. Schierer, proprietor.

HOTEL STEIN, L. Hofmann, proprietor.

HOTEL and PENSION KAISERIN ELISABETH,
L. Engelhart, proprietor.

HOTEL and PENSION HABSBURG, J. Lehner, propr.

HOTEL and PENSION MOZART, J. Haas, proprietor.

HOTEL RÖMISCHER KAISER, K. Ursprung, manager.

HOTEL GOLDENE KRONE, L. Kaps, proprietor.

HOTEL GOLDENES HORN, J. Greisberger, proprietor.

GASTHAUS GOLDENER ENGEL, L. Krieger, propr.

GASTHAUS NEUE STADT, J. Pachler, proprietor.

Business-addresses: _____

Arms and Ammunition:

F. KRIEGER, Ironmonger, Churfürstenstraße 5.

Articles for winter- and mountain sport:

GEBR. ROITHNER, Ironmongers, Getreidegasse 7.

Bankers and Money-changers:

• BÖHMISCHE UNIONBANK, Rathausplatz 4.

MAX KOHN, Dreifaltigkeitsgasse 9.

Bar and Restaurant with garden:

STIEGLKELLER, Festungsgasse.

Bookseller: (Books, papers, photographs, objects of art)

EDUARD HÖLLRIGL, Sigmund Haffnergasse 10.

Café: THEATERCAFÉ RESTAURANT BRISTOL, Makartplatz.

Chemist: (English and American prescriptions made up)

K. U. K. HOFAPOTHEKE, Ludwig Victorplatz 6.

Confectioner:

PAUL FÜRST, Dreifaltigkeitsgasse 13 and Brodgasse 13.

Jeweller:

W. HAARSTRICK, Jeweller by App. to the Emperor & King,
Ludwig Victorplatz.

Optician: LUDWIG HAU, Dreifaltigkeitsgasse 4.

Photographic supply-store:

L. SEDLITZKY, Ludwig Victorplatz 6, Kodaks, Films, Dark room.

Watchmakers: LADSTÄDTER & Co., Platzl 5.

SCHWARZACH. *1937 feet above sea-level. 10 minutes from the railway-station Schwarzach-St. Veit, Post, Electr., Telephone, Doctor, Chemist. [See page 40.]*

Charmingly situated village sheltered from wind. Terminus of the Tauern railway.

Well-kept paths in richly timbered forests. Swimming bath. Shooting, fishing.

Hotel, inns, private apartments.

Information through the „Verschönerungsverein Schwarzach.“

HOTEL ZUR POST, H. Egger jun., proprietor.

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STROBL. *1782 feet above sea-level. Railway-station, steam-hip. Post, Electr. [See page 32.]*

Summer resort and bathing place
on the borders of the Aber lake.

Fine view of the lake and the Schafberg. Recreation grounds. Rowing and sailing. Shooting, fishing.

Hotel, inns, private apartments.

Information through the „Verschönerungsverein Strobl.“

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TWENG. *4054 feet above sea-level. 5 hours' drive from the railway-station Radstadt. Post, Electr. [See page 53.]*

Health resort and Alpine station on the
Tauern road. Extensive pine-forests.

Beautiful walks to the near Alpine meadows. Play ground. Fishing.

Inn, private apartments.

Information through the „Postmaster in Tweng.“

ZELL AM SEE.

2491 feet above sea-level. Rail-
way-station, steamship. Post,
Telegr., Telephone, Doctors,
Chemist. [See page 44.]

Chief place of the Pinzgau.

First class health resort and centre for tourists.

25.000 visitors per year.

Magnificent excursions into the Hohen Tauern, the Gross-
glockner and Venediger districts, the Fusch and Kaprun
Valleys, up the Schmittenhöhe and the Hundstein, both
celebrated through their unsurpassed panoramas. Charming walks
along the lake shore and in the beautiful woods. Bathing in the lake.
Steamboat excursions. Rowing, sailing. Lawn-tennis. Concerts. Shooting,
fishing. Guides.

Hotels, inns, boarding houses, private apartments.

Prospectus and information to be obtained from the „Verkehrsbureau
Zell am See“.

GRAND HOTEL AM SEE, Carl Boehm, proprietor.
HOTEL KAISERIN ELISABETH, J. Rathler, manager.
HOTEL KRONE and CENTRAL, Jos. Schwaiger, propr.
HOTEL POST, Ch. Auer, proprietor.
HOTEL PINZGAUER HOF, J. Ertl, proprietor.
HOTEL AUSTRIA, J. Auer, proprietor.
HOTEL & PENSION SEESPITZ, N. Gassner, propr.
GASTHOF LEBZELTER, M. Schandlbauer, proprietor.
GASTHOF BODINGBAUER, A. Bodingbauer, propr.
GASTHOF SCHWAIGER METZGER, H. Neuböck,
manager.
CAFE-RESTAURANT SEEHOF, E. Geister, proprietor.
CAFE-RESTAURANT ELECTRA, L. Burger, proprietor.
HOTEL SCHMITTENHÖHE (6560 feet ab. sea-level),
C. Haschke, proprietor.

Business-addresses:

Chemist: JOSEF WISGRILL.

Confectioner: JOHANN JENNY.

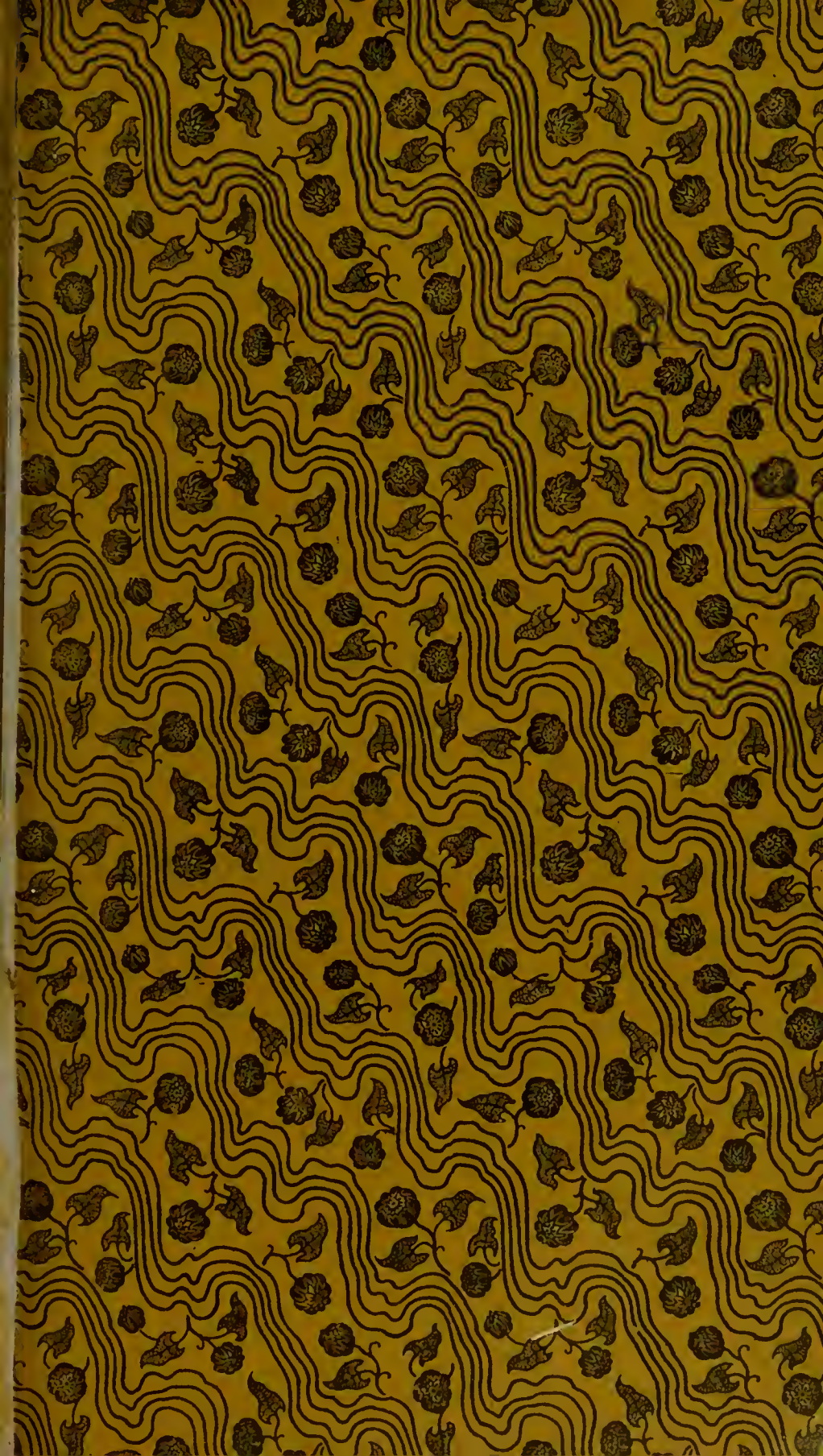
Hair-dressers: RICHTER & SCHLEMMER.

Shops: LUDWIG BURGER.

CARL HEINZL.

JOHANN KASTNER.

Stationer and News agent: ANNA FELLERER.



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